ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL. ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT

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of Advertisements making less than one square inse tel three times for 75 cents-one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are authorised to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LOMES, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL PHILLIPS. In the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of every question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Manhind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

THE U.S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding

lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions ro SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years,

of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUCITIVE SLAVES—AN

engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God. delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-

entation for staves for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

senting the oppressed! . . . To call government thus con-

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress ; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. - John Quincy Adams.

VOL. XXIV. NO. 12.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1854. WHOLE NUMBER 1027.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Washington Union, of 7th inst. THE LINE OF DIVISION.

From all the indications which come to us from the North and Northwest, we think it may be safe-ly said that the principles involved in the Nebras-ka and Kansas bill, which has just passed the Senka and Kansas oill, which has just passed the Senate by such a triumphant majority, are making a deer and unmistakeable line of division there between Denocrats and Whigs. This is as we anticipated. We expected that the Whig party of the North, associating with itself the Abolition and Free-Soil elements of that section, would denounce the bill, and oppose the great principle of non-intervention upon which it rests. We expected this, because we supposed they would be true to their recorded actions and admitted antecedents. Hence, the recent demonstrations in Boston and elsewhere, the almost universal action through the North of Whig clergymen and orators, does not surprise us. What else could be expected of men who denounced the acquisition originally of all this territory purchased by the name of Louisiana, who denounced the annexation of Texas, who denounced the Mexican war, who denounced the men who advocated and defended the Compromise of 1850 and the Fagitive Slave Law! There may be some exceptions to the divisions of which we speak. It may be that some Whigs of the North will

approve of the bill. It is possible that a few Democrats may oppose some of its details. But we apprehend that the exceptions in this case will only prove that there is a rule. We are aware that there may be Democrats who contended, in 1848, for the principle of non-intervention then announced by Ganeral Cass, and who have been zealous supporters of the Compromise measures in 1850, which recognized and enacted that principle, who, for the present, withhold their assent from the Nebraska bill. This we regret exceedingly for many reasons. As we have said before, this paper does not make the details of the bill for the organization of Nebraska and Kansas a party test. We have no power, no authority, to do it. As we understand the matter, the President does not say that he shall regard every man as an Abolitionist or a Whig who refuses his assent to the details of the bill; but no man will be so idle as to suppose that he will, so far as his own action is concerned, allow the bill to be made a test elsewhere against the men who support it. If a Democratic member of Congress is led by his judgment and his conscience to vote for the bill, as we hope all Democrats will be led to do, and he returns to his constituents to encounter the clamor and opposition of Whigs and Abolitionists, together with disaffected men of his own party, no sensible man— at least no man who understands and appreciates the character of the Executive—will believe that the President will allow such factious men to wield public patronage to overthrow any man at home, who has given to the principles of the bill a cordial and conscientions support. We repeat that this paper does not now assume that this bill, in any of its stages thus far, or the votes upon it, constitutes a test of De-mocracy; but gentlemen should consider well, whether the great principles of the measure, which can be regarded in our party in no other light than as fundamental, and will not elsewhere, present what the ultimate tribunal-the People-will regard and act up-

EDWARD EVERETT.

We had hoped, notwithstanding all the discouragements, that the Whig party at the North would, under the wise counsels of such men as Everett, Cheate, and others of like stamp, he brought to consider the follies and hazards of their anti-Southern demonstrations, and would, upon reflection, retrace their steps, and become united with the Whigs of the South in a great national party. We expected with confidence that EDWARD EVERETT would, of all men, have signalized his devotion to the conservative interests of the country, as they are em-bodied and guarded in those great enactments of the thirty-first Congress, known collectively as the compromise—of which he has always avowed him-self the ardent friend. If he had stood firmly up to the crisis—if he had proved himself true to his post in the time of trial—there would have been a chance of getting the Whig party safely through the Abolition breakers, amidst which it was strug gliog. But his influence has been exerted only to Never did an eminent man commit so wretch ed a blunder-never was a statesman so lamentably at fault as is Mr. Everett, in his course upor the Nebraska bill. He has lost a splendid opportunity of consolidating his fame -of blazing brightest amongst the shining lights of the land. He has, with a strange infatyation, abandoned the lofty position which he so long held with honor to self and benefit to his country, and descended to unite himself with a sect whose doctrines, maxims and practices, cannot but be the opposite of his. n we see such a man surrender himself to the Free-Soilers and Abolitionists, and take his place along side of Seward, Chase, and Sumner, we nothing to do but to express our astonishment at the spectacle, and regret so lamentable an instance of instability in one of the most gifted intellects of

the age.

The defection of Mr. Everett, and of the Nation al intelligencer, has played havoc with the Whig party. It is useless to disguise the fact that Abo-litionism and Free-Soilism have, with these acces-sions, effectually broken the ties which bound together the Whigs of the South and of the North. The former cannot fraternize with the latter, arrayed as they now are against one another, upon the vital constitutional principle which is embra the vital constitutional principle which is embraced in the Nebraska question. There could be neither consistency, propriety, or sincerity, in any union between them, after the proceedings of the Northern Whigs upon this question. For some days, rumors have been rife of a meeting of the Southern Whigs having been secretly held at Washington, in which Messrs. Toombs, Stephens, and others, declared the party disbanded, and denounced the National Intelligencer for its desertion of the South. We know not whether these rumors be well founded or not, but this we will say, that if they shall be ed or not, but this we will say, that if they shall be confirmed, we shall be gratified by the stand taken by the meeting, and shall cheerfully cast in our lot with the South—our own South—and abide the consequences. Inclination no less than duty im-pels us to this determination.—Petersburgh Intel.

SOMETHING NEW. The clergymen of Gloucester, eight Sourthing New. The ciergymen of Goucester, eight in number, request the citizens, men and women, to assemble in the Town Hall, to-morrow evening, to remonstrate against the abolition of freedom in the territory of Nebraska, and petition Congress concerning this evil conspiracy against the rights of man and the law of God, — Boston Paper.

The clergy are doing a large business in politics just now: we shall see with what advantage to the cause they wish to promote. Our own opinion is, that the general sense of the country will not sus-

tain them in travelling so far out of their appropri-ate sphere. One thing is clear, viz., that they who approve of the continual interference of the Protestant clergy with politics, in the pulpit and out, un-der the plea of humanity, cannot complain of Bish-op Hughes and other Catholic prelates and priests,

for doing the same thing.

When we speak of the 'clergy,' we do not mean that all of them engage in political discussions; we trust a large part of them are more considerate. The case of some of them is trying, as there are more or less Abolitionists in almost every Congregation .- but will be found not more so in the end than that of many who pursue the opposite course. Every such popular excitement makes trouble for ministers, who are expected to please men of antagonistic views on the exciting topic, while at the same time they must satisfy their own convictions of daty.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

SELECTIONS.

THE CLERGY AND NEBRASKA. The New York Evangelist, in an editorial article re-

ating to the Nebraska conspiracy, says-We have not been surprised, therefore, at the indignation of the Protestant clergymen of the North, at the attempt now making in Congress to remove the landmarks of freedom, and to lay open the vast central territory of North America to the blighting influence of slavery. The clergy have shown no favor to this traitorous aggression on the rights of humanity. They have mingled in the councils of the citizens, to encourage them oy their presence, by devout invocations to God, and by appropriate stirring arguments. They have drawn up memorials, and without distinction of sect or creed, have subscribed their names to these emonstrances, and sent up their appeals to the

two Houses of Congress.

This is as it should be. They are thus walking in the steps, also, of their revolutionary fathers, and proving themselves not unworthy sons of such noble sires. A united movement, on their part, must tell, now as then, on the welfare of their be-

loved country.

These remarks have been suggested, by a renewed attempt on the part of the Journal of Commerce, to overawe this class of citizens, and to disfranchise them, to all intents and purposes. Some four years since, this same Journal inaugurated a simi-lar movement, and sought to brow-beat the clergy lar movement, and sought to brow-beat the clergy into an advocacy of the Fugitive Slave Law, not then, but soon, by a foregone conclusion, to be enacted. We have not forgotten its editorial of April 12, 1850, headed 'Politics and the Pulpit,' in which, after seriously castigating a venerable clergyman of Brooklyn, for speaking disrespectfully of Mr. Webster, in his pulpit, on the Sabbath, the editors used the following language: 'Clergymen ought to understund, that while they attend to the proper duties of their calling, they will be respected, honored and beloved; but, that, if they descend to the arena of politics, their black coats will most likely be rolled in the dirt.'

The success of these bravadoes has emboldened

religious teachers : 'The clergy are doing a large business in politics just now; we will see with what advantage to the cause they wish to promote. Our own opinion is, that the general sense of the country will not sustain them in travelling so far

out of their appropriate sphere.'

It is time that the Journal of Commerce understood that the clergy are quite as well qualified to determine what is 'their appropriate sphere' as any self-constituted guardians can be. It may edify it also to learn, that not a few of the very clergy who openly sustained, and were sustained by this journal in 1850, are now the most determined opposers of this new crusade against the North; and that a Memorial has just been sent to Congress, signed by almost every Protestant clergyman in this city and vicinity, of all creeds and denominations, Compromise and Anti-Compromise men, remonstrating against the passage of this infamous bill. The vocation of the Journal is gone. It can no longer hold the lash in the style of the South, over the heads of the clergy. They will heed no more the snap of the slave-driver's whip. The Journal will do well beneeforth to avoid 'travelling so far out of its appropriate sphere.'

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.) THE CLOSING SCENES. WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 4, 1854.

The scenes of last night were a titting finale to the passage through the Senate of the infamous Nebraska bill. The long day's session extended Nebraska bill. The long day's session extended into the evening. The evening wore on to midnight. Midnight passed, and the cock crew, and daylight broke before the vote was taken. At length, after an earnest and deprecatory speech of Gen. Houston against the measure, the record was finally made at 5 o'clock in the morning, after an

exciting session of 19 hours. And so ended the first step in this great iniquity.
Of the noticeable events of the night, let me first

refer to Douglas's heated speech, which, commencing before midnight, extended to 3 o'clock in the morning. In this performance, Mr. Douglas ap-peared in several distinct characters. As Chair-man of the Committee reporting the bill, as Agitator-General of the Slavery question, as the Chief of fell from him in rapid succession. One by-stander Doughfaces, as the Bully of Slavery, and as the impersonation of Injured Innocence. In the latter shotted, and another observed that it was the best character, his efforts were the greatest and his im-pression the most marked. He attacked Messrs. hase and Sumner, with unsurpassed virulence and poured out torrents of vehement vituperation and insult upon their heads, because in their address they characterized this measure of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as an outrage, and suggested 'Presidential aspirations' as being at the bottom of it. The high pitch of wrath to which Mr. Douglas rose in this part of his remarks could Mr. Douglas rose in this part of his remarks could only be accounted for on the supposition that he considered his Presidential chances very seriously damaged by the opposition to the bill, beginning with that report, and coming down to this time. Well, it was unjust to the Illinois patriot to hint that he could be actuated by selfish considerations in concecting his variously modified changeling, or to term it a criminal attempt to betray the interests of freedom and the North. Of course, he never thought of winning southern votes, or of barterwashington, March 5, 1854.

I passed last night at the Senate Chamber, until the third was no part of the utmost innocence that that repeal was no part of the object of his bill, it was simply an immaterial incident of it. That he himself was no northern man, nor southern man, but a capacious national man, who had no eye for such small things as liberty and northern interests. He desired it to er thought of winning southern votes, or of barter-

be understood that he was acting as a Senator, and only dealing with principles, and that an obstacle like that of the line of 36 30 was a small thing to interrupt his grand march, while following where those principles led. Virtuous and lofty Mr. Doug-He is never slippery, and never does any pet-

tifogging.

But the personal aspect of the speech is the only part I need allude to. It offended the dignity of the Senate and the nation. It was a revival of some of the scenes of Foote's time, and quite as scandalous as any speech that that political wasp ever inflicted upon a disgusted audience. It dis-closed the fact that Douglas himself is anything but a man of true courage, and that he knew he was dealing with men who had an instinctive aversion to all personal broils. If he had been a man of gen-uine intrepidity, and felt as he professed to feel, he would never have sought the arena of the Senate to settle his personal grievances with the Free-Soil Senators. For the language and tone he adop-ted toward them was wholly alien to that body, and disgraceful alike to it and to him, that it was indulged in. Besides, Mr. Chase told him, in reply to his declaration that he, Mr. Chase, was elec-ted by a 'corrupt bargain,' that whoever said that stated a falsehood. This remark Mr. Douglas resented in no other way than by going on with his invective, and continuing his buzzard feast on the address of the Free-Soil Senators. His manner and language were such as to imperiously demand the interposition of the Chair; or that the part of Benthe reposition of the chair; or that the part of Benton upon Foote, in the celebrated pistol scene, should have been re-enacted upon the spot. But he was allowed to proceed without let or hindrance, till it seemed there could be no fitting termination to it but by a general bar-room melee and knockdown. All that was wanting to make the scene complete and harmonious was the presence of Tom Hyer and Yankee Sullivan on the floor in a regular set-to. The galleries were allowed to applaud without rebuke, and Senator Gwin rapped applause on the floor with his big double-headed cane, as though he were in the pit of a theatre. Other Sen-ators were scarcely less obstreperous. Yet, let it be remembered, that when at one period of Mr. Charles Sumner's late oration, a faint applause was heard in the galleries, the presiding officer called to order with the most authoritative manner, and declared that at the next slightest demonstration, they should be cleared. And this same Senater Gwin, with a flushed face and imperious man-ner, spoke out on that occasion and said, 'Do not wait for that; do it at once. Let the incident be marked. Mr. Douglas took especial care, however, to avoid all collision with certain other gentlemen opposed to the bill. Such for example as Mr. Houston, and Mr. Truman Smith. Either of these gentlemen would have promptly paid their respects to him on the slightest provocation. Mr. Smith es-pecially would have been glad of the opportunity to have transfixed the blustering hero, as he has more than once done already. But Mr. Douglas's

laurels are only won in a war upon non-resistants. But the insolence of the Slave power has not alone been shown through Mr. Douglas in the closmost likel be rolled in the dirt.

The success of these bravadoes has emboldened the Journal to resort once more to the same measures, in support of the Nebraska bill. In commenting recently on the part taken by the clergy of Worcester, Mass., the editors thus instruct their religious teachers. of his scorehing sarcasms upon them, and told them that, however their manners might suit the planta-tion, they were not fit for the Senate. In the skirmishes of the day, Mr. Stuart of Michigan came up at one time quite manfully, and to everybody's de-light, spoke like a man with fi soul in his body on the subject of Douglas and dragooning, but he faded out before the close, and quietly went back to the ranks as an obedient subaltern. In that day's debate, Mr. Chase acquitted himself with great credit and ability. His response to Mason was severe and indignant in tone, yet courteous in man-

> -To return to last night's debate. The dignified explanations to Douglas, were a marked feature. Judge Wade also distinguished himself again by some pointed and clinching observations, address ed to the defenders and apologists of Slavery. His repeated sallies won him great favor and applause. But perhaps the most significant event of the night was the maiden speech of the new Senator from Maine, Mr. Pitt Fessenden. His debut was eminently successful. He commanded strict attention from all sides, and enforced the conviction on all the Senators present that not only had a new member come among them, but that a new man had made his appearance in the body. Mr. Fessen-den's speech was bold, fluent, clear, and hard as flint. He addressed the Southern gentlemen as if they were old acquaintances, and told them that, if agitation was renewed with increased vigor in onsequence of the passage of the Nebraska bill, he wished them to understand now that they would have nobody to thank for it but themselves. And that, for his part, if the bill did pass, they might put him down as just beginning to agitate. As for any threats of dissolution of the Union on account of agitation, he desired them to consider further that they disturbed him not at all. He had heard them before, and he knew how empty all such threats were. In reply to Judge Butler, who warmly declared that the South were not pretending to favor disunion in order to quiet agitation, but were really in earnest, 'Very well,' said Mr. Fessenden, I beg you not to delay any business of that sort on my account.' Several other hits of equal point shotted, and another observed that it was the best speech he had heard in the Senate on the subject, for it was one straight to the point, and one that it required no effort to understand.
>
> The friends of freedom may congratulate them

> selves upon the acquisition to the Senate at this juncture of such a man as Mr. Fessenden.
>
> The bill was thus manfully fought in the Senate by its opponents, and goes into the House with the stamp and seal of more than midnight darkness up-

on it, and challenging and demanding a united op-position to it in that body. We have every assur-ance, both in the nature of the bill and the circumstances under which it has at last found its way through the Senate, that its opponents there will in no respect come short of their duty. K.

[Correspondence of the New York Christian Inquirer.] THE PASSAGE OF THE NEBRASKA BILL Washington, March 5, 1854.

It was a sad spectacle last night. An undignified close. Like auctioneers round their chief who hammers away, Douglas's abettors stood round Douglas.—
'Going, going, gone.' There goes the bill; and many good jokes are cracked about the 'higher law.' The people in the gallery were mightly amused at the funny things said by grey-haired Butler, the Senator from South Carolina. Douglas in they have offended him; they accuse him of looking up to the next Presidency. Accuse him of asything, but do not accuse him of so foul a scheme. He says: 'I am a blackguard and a simer, but I am a good American, and I blush to think that my countrymen should think it possible that a blackguard like myself's bould pretend to the lofty post of President.' The galleries were delighted. He is so naive in the admission of his vices. He does it so naive in the admission of his vices. He does it so naive in the admission of his vices. He does it so naive in the admission of his indignation, and such an indignation in his humor, that second don't know whether to admire a whether to a deprend to the lofty post is so naive in the admission of his vices. He does it so naive in the admission of his vices. He does it so naive in the admission of his vices. He does it so naive in the admission of his vices. He does it so naive in the admission of his vices. He does it so naive in the admission of his vices. He does it so naive in the admission of his humor, that second of the control of the country for the first thing he appears to the country of the first thing he appears to the country for the first thing he appears to the country for the first thing he appears to admire a whether to admire a whether to a deprete many the state of the country for the first thing he appears to the country for the first thing he appears to the country for the first thing he appears to the country for the first thing he appears to the country for the first thing he appears to the country for the first thing he appears to the country for the first thing he appear

Among all the prominent advocates of the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise, in Congress and out of it, there is not one candid enough to tell Northern Representatives in 1848 and 1850, in relation to that Compromise—not one, who is not pertinaciously guilty of misrepresentation. Even Mr. Badger, who prides himself on the exactitude of his logic, and Mr. Clayton, who has always affected to sympathize with the North, are no exceptions to this remark.

The North and House of Representatives, and that they should he lodged in the House of Representatives, and that they should the truth concerning the conduct of the North and

Northern Representatives, they say, repudiated, voted down, the Missouri Compromise in 1848 and 1850. Had this statement been made inadvertently, it Had this statement been made inadvertently, it would have furnished no ground for questioning the honesty of its authors; but, it is continually, deliberately asserted made in the country are already deliberately asserted. deliberately asserted, made the basis of an argument and an appeal against Northern faith and ment and an appeal against Northern faith and sincerity, and not a word is dropped which could lead any one to suppose that its correctness is not fully admitted.

A higher class of men is needed in the counfully admitted.

There is but one word that can properly define uch misrepresentation, and that we shall leave un-

It is utterly false, that the North and Northern RECEPTION OF THE CLERICAL REMON-Representatives in 1848, 1850, or at any other period, repudiated, voted down, the Missouri Compromise; and there is not an 'honorable' Senator who does not know that it is false. What they did the extraordinary proceedings which took place in the

Pacific ocean.

Were they to state the fact just as the journals of both Houses of Congress authorize them to do, they could make nothing out of it for their cause. they could make dothing out of it for their cause. Their argument now is,—the North voted down the Missouri Compromise in 1848 and 1850—therefore, its clamor in favor of it now is hypocritical, and the South is released from all obligation to maintain the Compromise. A true statement of the facts would extinguish the point of their argument.— Thus,—the North, in 1848 and 1850, refused to extend the policy of the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific ocean; therefore, the South is released from all obligation to maintain the Compromise as it is! So, to make good their Logic, the advocates of epeal deliberately falsify History.

From the Philadelphia Register. PRESIDENTS THAT WOULD BE.

Washington made other candidacies impossible, In our day, however, it is an abundant source of political immorality. Powers vasily greater than those wielded by Victoria could be safely intrusted to the Father of his country; but they are now only the glittering prizes intrigued for by desperate and apprincipled aspirants. The number of those men has greatly increased. Under our electoral system, they are warmed into life as snakes are by the Spring sun. Formerly, the man designated by the general voice of his party was nominated; now, a nomination is too often the result of shuffling, bargain, intrigue and subterranean wire-working. Fornerly, no man could think of being President, to whom the people did not ascribe many high qualifications for the post; long experience, varied finowledge and dignity of character were indispensable. Now, every whiffling petitiogger, ward-meeting loafer and desperate speculator who can get into Congress, by means of packed conventions and laying on the party whip, thinks himself one

ton, and such an indignation in his humor, that seeple don't know whether to admire or whether to abominate the impudence of the rogue. The whole debate was conducted in such a vein of pleasantry, ating conventions. He knows that no man will be that it is almost difficult to speak about it seriousby. There is the vote, however, and there are the speeches of the slaveholders—of Douglas, their chief, of Butler and of the California Senators, their not be guilty. He will whitewash a Bedini, crimtools, and the matter has become too serious for pleasantry.

It was a sad spectacle last night. If you walk through Broadway, and a drunkard comes across your way, and calls you a rogue, you will, in consulting common sense, think most proper to pass sent him to his guests as a purring impogent. He sulting common sense, think most proper to pass on as quietly and as fast as possible, in order that your pure hands may not be polluted by coming into contact with the beast. And so, for Sumner, Chase, Seward, Wade, and Fessenden, and the no-knows that it moves in solid column, one hundred Chase, Seward, Wade, and Fessenden, and the noble Sam. Houston, of Texas, the trouble was not what they should reply, but how they could pass on without sullying themselves by meeting Douglas upon the low personal grounds upon which he had to lower down the question, because he could not elevate himself to the dignity of the principle involved in it.

From the National Era.

HISTORY PALSIPIED.

knows that it moves in solid column, one hundred and fifty thousand strong, and controls society and despotically as a monopoly we wot of does a State we can see from our window. To please it, he will vote freedom a delusion, progress a piece of non-elevate himself to the dignity of the principle inspection.

From the National Era.

HISTORY PALSIPIED. mocracy; and, without a pang of regret, will consign a broad portion of God's free earth to human slavery, and make his country a bye-word and a hissing among all the generous spirits of the world.

And while this wretched traiter to his age perpe-

House of Representatives, and that they should choose the Executive from their own number, limitbe statesmen, and are losing faith in the talent cils of the nation; and men for Presidents, instead of willow-wands.

STRANCE PROM NEW ENGLAND.

In our last number, we gave a telegraphic report of repudiote and vote down was the attempt, repeatedly U. S. Senate on the 14th inst., on the reception of the made, to extend the policy of that Compromise to the New England Clerical Remonstrance against the New braska Bill. Here is a more full report of the proceedings. The insolent and audacious speech of Senator Douglas (already published) having been made-

Mr. Houston said, this matter had been sprung suddenly upon the Senate. He saw nothing in-formal or monstrous in the memorial. The bill was passed on the morning of March 4th, and the memorial was dated on the 1st. It therefore was signed when the bill was before the Senate. He saw nothing in the memorial that offered any indignity to the Senate. It simply expressed the feelings of those who signed it.

It was the right and privilege of all American

citizens to memorialize Congress in respectful terms. He did not know what the object of the memorial was, but he should suppose from its contents, and from the character of its signers, that the memorialists believed there was something radically wrong in that bill. They charged that it was a violation of national faith. He had made the same charge Our 'glorious forefathers' made a most egreof national faith. He had made the same charge
gious mistake in supposing that they knew what
against it in debate. He had shown that it was a
would suit their posterity to the most distant ages,
violation of solemn plighted faith with the Indians, and that the world would never be in advance of the eighteenth century. Under this idea, they gations were to be considered as nothing more than made it next to impossible to change the Constitution. So that instrument remains just as they left it, although it is as little suited to the wants of breach of faith as the violation of the Indian treation. tin. So that instrument remains just as they left it, although it is as little suited to the wants of this generation as a baby's frock is to the grown man. It solves no question as to the respective limits of State and federal rights, is silent on annexation, prohibits an elective judiciary, invests a mere handful of men with the treaty power, erects a Senate which does not represent the will of the nation, gives a few thousand men in Rhode Island or California as much weight in political affairs as millions in New York or Pennsylvania, recognizes no right of suffrage, is absurd on the currency question, and establishes the imminently dangerous institution of the Presidency. On every important question in our national experience, it has been disregarded. In the acquisition of Louisiana and Florida, the annexation of Texas, the establishment of State banks, &c., &c. The chief purpose it now serves is to afford grounds of scruple to conscientious men in the discharge of political duties; while ambitious demagogues give themselves the widest scope of villanous action.

The institution of the Presidency, as the 'glorious' gentlemen aforesaid conceived it, did very well in their time, when the eminent services of washington made other candidacies impossible. In our day, however, it is an abundant source of poer course to pursue was, to have the subject reference. Vashington made other candidacies impossible. In and spread falsehood before the country, the prop-

forbid they should ever be known to it. It was the wise policy of our fathers, and it had been the universal desire of all the people, to keep the ministers of the Gospel, as such, and the government, as wide apart as possible; and the wisdom of that policy was made manifest to-day by the paper now lying on the table. The history of the world had shown the evils of recognizing ministers of the Gospel as forming any part of government. In all countries and in all times, when vested with power, they proved to be the most arrogant of all others. On this occasion they came here, and in the name of the Almighty God, they invoke His vener, they proved to be the most arrogant of all others. On this occasion they came here, and in the name of the Almighty God, they invoke His vengeance upon us for our action on a political measure. Let three thousand citizens of New England, or three hundred thousand, or all New England come here, and as citizens of the United States protest, as is their right, against any legislative action, and their protest will be treated respectfully. But these men do not come here as citizens; they come here as ministers of God. His vice-gerents, as the Senator from Texas said, or vice-rerents, as the Senator from Texas said, or vice-regents, as he probably meant, and as servants of gents, as he probably meant, and in His name protest their Divine Master, and in His name protest against a great moral wrong, which they, as ministheir Divine Master, and in his name protest against a great moral wrong, which they, as ministers of the Gospel, declared to be committed by an act of this body. He objected to the receipt of a memorial couched in such terms, and professing to speak by any such authority. Without any disrespect to the memorialists personally, or any disrespect to the cloth which, to say the least, they do not grace, he moved, as the proper course, that the

not grace, he moved, as the proper course, that the memorial be not received.

Mr. Douglas—It has already been received.

Mr. Butler (of S. C.) said he had always enterained the highest respect for the ministers of the Gospel. His respect was so high, that he would almost submit to their rebuke for an aet performed in his official capacity. But that respect was for them in their appropriate and sacred calling; and when they abandoned their duty, descended from their high position,—when they forgot the religion of the Lamb, and mingled with the waters of the turbid pool of political strife, his respect no longer continued. The memorialists have quitted the pulpit, and have taken their place in the political arena, and they speak as vice-regents of God on earth, and presume in His name solemnly to pronounce upon the Senate the judgment of the Almighty. He could no longer respect them when they themselves abandoned their sacred duties.— Gospel. His respect was so high, that he would When they abandoned their sacred duties.— When they abandoned the religion which they professed, the religion which was typified by the meek and lowly Lamb, and took up the character of the political lion, 'going about seeking whom they might devour,' they do violence to the gospel and the religion of the Saviour. He knew not what

thought they deserved the censure of the Senate. Mr. Adams said the South had for over thirty years remained under an unjust and oppressive act, and if its repeal led to agitation, they who had originally done the injustice were responsible for the agitation. He would treat this memorial as he would treat all others. It professed to be the act of ministers of the Gospel, but it was so different from the acts of the Apostles, that it lost all the protency and character which its signers supposed their character and position would give it. Mr. Houston said there was no invocation in the memorial, of the vengeance of the Almighty on the Senate. It was a respectful protest against a measure pending in the Senate at the time it was signed. It was a respectful protest in the name of Almighty God, against that measure. (Laughter.)

Mr. Weller, of California-Who authorized them

more was to be done than that senators should ex-

o do that ! Mr. Houston said that when he said that these gentlemen were vice-gerents of the Almighty God on earth, he did not expect that the use of these words—vice-gerents, would have been commented upon. What he meant was, that they were the harbingers of peace on earth. If the ministers of the Gospel were not recognized by the constitution, they were recognized in the moral constitution of society, and were recognized in the great constitution of man's salvation, which was the foundation of all moral and religious organizations. He repeated his views of the equality of the political rights of ministers of the Gospel with other citizens. Ie also repeated his declaration that the measure calling for this protest would, and had already produced agitation and excitement. The bill goes down, but works badly; it works like physic, up-

Mr. Everett, of Mass., said that it was due to the Senate that he should explain his connection with it. He was called from his seat a few moments before he presented the memorial, to the door of the Senate, where he was requested by a gentleman to take charge of the memorial, and to present it to the Senate. The gentleman who had brought it, was introduced to him as a most respectable gen-tleman of the clerical profession. That gentleman requested him to present it to the Senate. As the memorial was volumnious, he called one of the Senate's attendants, and told him to carry it in and Senate's attendants, and told him to carry it in and lay it on the Secretary's desk, where it now lies.—He had not read it at that time, nor did he read it until he did so afterwards with the Senator from Illinois. He thought this explanation of his connection with it ought to be made, as the memorial was considered offensive, by the Senator from Illinois and others, to the Senate. He believed the memorial was in fact signed by all the gentlemen whose names were attached to it, before the date of the passage of the Nebraska bill, and consequently when that measure was before the Senate. It ought therefore to be regarded as the expression of the sentiments of the signers, respecting a measure actually pending before the Senate. He had not argued as to the expediency of presenting memorials upon subjects which have passed from the body. But as others had continued to do so, he thought he might do so, particularly as it was body. But as others had continued to do so, he thought he might do so, particularly as it was possible the bill might be returned to the Senate. He did not think these three thousand clergymen of New England had any design to slip from the appropriate line of their duty, into the political arena. Among them there were doubtless men of all political parties. This memorial was signed by men ical parties. This memorial was signed by men who looked upon the measure purely in a moral point of view. Looking upon it in that light, they had expressed their sentiments upon it. Such had been the labit of clergymen in that section of the country. They on all proper occasions expressed their views upon all moral questions occurring—they have in this instance done no more. It was hardly necessary for him to say that three thousand clergymen of New England were a very respectable

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Mr. Pettit, of Indiana, said he was in favor of the largest liberty to petition, provided they were respectful. His first objection to the memorial was, that it was out of time, and too late to effect any action on the hill, which had passed the Senate, in all probability never to return. The Senate had done the deed, and now deserved the righteous judgment of heaven. It would seem that this righteous judgment meant pains, torments and pun-ishments; but he expected it would be one full of approval for the deed. The Senator from North Carolina said he had great respect for the clergymen, so long as their robes were unspotted, and they did not dabble in polluted waters, or the pool of politics. He would agree with the Senator, if he ought the pool of politics was more polluted than agnant waters of contradicting which these clergymen lived. He believed the pool of politics far more pellucid, clean, healthy and beneficial, than the stagnant waters which surrounded the contradictory creeds and dogmas of these men, no two of whom could agree upon any point of theology. The Senate had an officer chosen for his ability and information, who was a brother clergyman, whose duty it was to expound divine law to the Senate, and he would, therefore, if the motion be in order, move to refer this memorial to the Rev. Henry Slicer, Chaplain of the Senate, with instructions to inquire and report to the Senate whether the Nebraska bill was a violation of the law of God, and whether the Scnate was in danger of having invoked the judgment and condemnation of heaven by passing it. (Loud laughter.) If Mr. Slicer decided in the affirmative, he would be willing to revoke his action, and would use his endeavors to induce the House to send the bill back

Mr. Douglas said the Abolition address put forth by members of Congress, had called upon the ministers of the gospel to rise and rebuke this bill as a violation of plighted faith, &c., and now clergymen. in obedience to that call, were engaged in getting up protests founded upon the false statements contained in that address. These memorialists say We, in the name of Almighty God, protest, &c. What was this assumption of the name and the power of the Almighty, but an attempt to establish in this country the doctrine, that the clergy have the supreme right to determine and pronounce the will of God on all subjects, and particularly in relation to the political action of Congress? an attempt to set up a theorracy. It was an attempt to put the legislation of the country in the hands and under the control of the church. No bolder attempt than this was ever made by any church in the most despotic countries, or in the darkest ages of the world, to enforce the doctrine that it was the privilege of the church to tell the people, that not only on religious subjects, but also upon all political ones, they must receive as the divine will, whatever they received from the church. If this pretension of the clergy be now sanction all questions must be referred to the clergy for ap proval, before Congress shall act. The memoria purports to speak in the name of the Almighty, and in that name protests against the bill. It tells Congress plainly that the gates of Heaven are closed, unless we obey the behests of the Abolitionists. He had great respect for clergymen, and for their calling. He had no doubt but these memorialists were men of learning, intelligence, and respectabil-ity; but he was sure that there could not be found throughout the country, any other body of men of equal number, who had more ignorance upon this one subject, upon which they now protested. How many of them had ever read the history of the Act of 1820? Not one. How many of them had ever read the history of the votes of the Northern States repudiating at the time the adoption of that very Act! Not one. How many of them had ever read the votes and proceedings of the Act of 1820? Not one. Yet they profess to speak the will of God upon a subject, in relation to which they are profoundly ignorant,—they speak of the sanctity of national engagements. Did any one of these three thousand preachers tell their people in 1850, when the Fugitive Slave Law was resisted by force, that it was their duty to obey it, on the ground that it was a national engagement of the Constitution of the United States? Not one. Did they tell their people that the Senate did right in passing that act, and in carrying out a national engagement? Not one. If it was part of the day of these three thousand clargyman is a part of the day of these three thousand clargyman is a people about the control of the day of these three thousand clargyman is a people about the control of the day of these three thousand clargyman is a people about the control of the day of these three thousand clargyman is a people about the control of the day of these three thousand clargyman is a people about the control of the day of these three thousand clargyman is a people about the constitution of the Constitution of the United States? thousand clergymen to speak about the sanctity of when in Boston the law was openly resisted by force! They were silent. But now at the hidding of the Abolition junta in Congress, they come for ward and arraign the Senate of the United States in the name of the Almighty. He cared nothing personally for this or many other insults caused by the addresses of Abolition confederates. He could bide his time. The day would come when not a man could be found who would say he ever was opposed to the great American principle of self-gov

ernment.
Mr. Houston again spoke.
Mr. Seward said he did not intend to be drawn into any discussion now on the Nebraska bill, but he had a few words to say concerning the incident leading to this discussion. The motion not to re-ceive the petition was out of order, because the pe-tition had been received. The other motion to refer the matter to the chaplain was not seriously

Mr. Petit-If the rules will allow it, I will in

Mr. Seward said that it seemed to be assume the roles admitted no such motion; therefore it would not be pressed. The Senator from Illinois and others, having expressed their sentiments, have no objection to the memorial going to the table, which is what the petitioners desire, though he did not believe this was the right way to reply to memorials and protests from the people, but as others had expressed their opinion as to the memorial, he asked to do the same. He then said if the presen-tation of this memorial here is wrong, it is either in regard to time, place, or circumstance, or character of the memorialists, or argument which the memorial makes. I think those who will reflect on the subject, will see that no censure can justly be cast upon the memorialists in regard to time. It has been the habitual practice of the Senate, to receive memorials upon subjects not yet before the body for action, and which might never be. Of such character were the memorials upon the subject of liberty of conscience to American citizens i out question. This matter was a subject of legiti mate consideration for the Senate. Although Senate had acted, its action is yet incheate, and li able to be reviewed. When the bill shall pass th other House, if ever it does, -- it probably will come back with amendments. Even if this were not so. the Senate might be convinced by the arguments of memorialists or otherwise, that they had acted unwis-ly and injuriously. If so, it is not too late to rescind our action. We can take measures to rerescind our action. We can take measures to re-peal the act if it shall pass. Was there anything wrong in respect to the characters of the persons who have presented this memorial? they are clergymen; but they are, nevertheless.

American citizens, and the broader qualification of citizenship covers over the lesser and inferior character and description of clergymen. Every man who is a citizen of the United States.—and, according to my theory, even every man who, although not a citizen, yet is a subject of the United States givernment,—has a right to petition the Congress of the United States upon any subject of national interest, or which can be legitimately a subject of legislation. Is there, then, any well-grounded ob-jection to the fact, that they describe themselves as clergymen! Certainly not. It is the right of as ciergymen. Certainly not. It is the right of a citizen, if he can petition, to do so in his own way. It he thinks there is anything ig his character or position which entitles his opinion to higher consideration, or which leads to the belief that he understands the subject more thoroughly than others, it is right to describe himself by the appellation which designates his profession, his character, or his office. It is only on this principle that the legislatures of States make their voices known t) Congress, by describing themselves as legisla-tures of State. They come here with their resolu-

tions, in character of petitions and remonstrance under that provision of the constitution which guarantees the right of petition, and upon no other ground of constitutional right whatever. Is there any well-grounded objection to the language or the tone of the memorial? I think not. While on the one hand it is such a memorial as a secular person like myself would not be apt to dictate or sign, belike myself would not be apt to dictate or sign, be-cause there is a solemnity of tone, seriousness and religious consideration, which secular men do not indulge or affect; yet, on the other hand, it is pro-fessional and natural on the part of the memorial-ists. It is in the character of those who make it. It is said they assume to speak the will, and judg-ment, and pleasure of the Creator and Judge of ment, and pleasure of the decoration of the mass assuming to speak any such thing. I understand them as saying in substance, as follows:—'We, citizens of the United States, subscribing ourselves as clergymen, in the presence of Almighty God, and in His name, address the Congress of the United States.' What is wrong or unusual in this? You States.' What is wrong or unusual in this? You have not close upon the demonstration, that human liberty is no safer in the hands of northern do not commence your proceedings here on any declaring that you are in the presence, and in the name, and with an invocation of the blessing of Al-

mighty God.

Mr. Mason.—If the Senator will look at the Memorial, he will find that the signers carefully ex-clude their character of citizens. They speak of themselves as clergymen, who, in the name of Almighty God, and in His presence, make the protest.

Mr. Seward —I may agree as to the fact, that Mr. Seward —I may agree as to the fact, that they do not state their citizenship, but I believe there is no dispute of the fact that they are citizens

of the United States. Mr. Mason.—Non constat.
Mr. Seward.—I say, that it is practically known to us that the clergy of this country are persons invested with the rights of citizens. They come here, declaring that they come in the presence of Almighty God. It is that universal and eternal presence in which we are all, every day and hour of our lives, and from which we can never for a What is that but a mode of arresting attention to their earnest remonstrance and prayer! While there are occasions which we never suffer ourselves to forget we are responsible to the Almighty-it is equally true that our action ought to be in the name of the Supreme Being. We may put off or lay aside the thoughts of that awful presence during our secular labors and during a life of care, confusion and turmoil, but when we come to cle eyes upon the world, we cannot shut them without the reflection that we are even here in the sight of the Judge of all men. Every man when he writes his will or instructions for those to come after him, recites that it is done 'in the name of God.' should not adopt this mode of addressing the Senate or Congress. It is not my habit to do so.—but I know it is the habit, it is in the character of those who have signed this memorial. I see no objection to it. Is it disrespectful to the Senate of the United States, that men should say they speak to them in the name of God, and in His presence! If it be so, it must be because we claim to be here exempt from the superintending government and provi-dence of that Being in whom, and by whom, we

live; and through whom we exist upon earth. is also objected that there is another offensive re mark-that the memorialists think the measure, against which they protest, is immoral in its na ture,—and that among its consequences, it will draw down upon us—not upon the Senate, but the nation—the judgments of Almighty God. The great measure proposed is either moral or immoral. There is no neutrality between morality and immorality. We may conscientiously differ in as-certaining which is the moral side, but nevertheless it is moral or immoral. These think it is of one character, others think differently. It is our right to act, let them think what they will. It is their right to tell us their opinion, just as they understand and believe. By the judgments of God, I understand they mean that every human act of any magnitude is connected with preceding causes subsequent effects; that a right act is connected with usefulness, happiness, and all the blessings of just roles, and to those acts which, whether deem them moral or immoral, whether intentionally wrong or not, or unwise, there are connec ted consequences of error, danger, peril, unhappi ness, and ruin. This, in my judgment, is all the expression means.

Mr. Butler .- I ask the Senator whether in his opinion, from an inspection of the paper, the clergymen who signed it had the paper before them at the time they signed it. It purported to have been signed on the first of March, and the bill passed the Senate on the 3d. Will he tell me whether they did or did not sign their names blindly, without seeing the memorial !

Mr. Seward.—I was saying these persons being clergymen, being devoted to the cause of God and the care of souls, have language of their own, and that in this language they have embodied their opinions of a secular question, and in it there is nothing which by just construction ought to give offence. I come now to the close of what I have to say, which is, that I regard this as a question of no little importance. The right of petition is a con-stitutional right, an invaluable one; and I shall never be found criticising the language of petitioners to see whether I can find cause for cavil or rejec-tion. Petitioners may say precisely what they please and what they think, in whatever tone or language they think proper. They may use for me any epithet they please; still, with a conscience void of offence against God and man, I can go on here performing my duties, precisely as if what they said had been in language of courtesy, compli-ment, and praise. For this reason, I have risen to vindicate the memorial, and do justice to those from

pleading of the Senator from New York, the memorialists did assume to speak in the name of the Almighty. He thought these memorialists were of the character given by Scott to Parson Holdenough: 'Alack, alack, he is good a man enough, but over zealous.' After speaking some time, he moved to lay the subject on the table. Agreed.

HOUSE OF PEPRESENTATIVES.

The Rev. H. M. Dexter, of Boston, having The Rev. H. M. Dexier, of Boston, having brought hither a remonstrance against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, two hundred feet long, and signed by over 3,000 clergymen, &c.. of New England, placed the same in the hands of Mr. Appleton, who, upon the opening of the House this morning, asked leave to present it.

Mr. Boyce objected.

Mr. Davis of R. I.—Is it in order to ask for the reading of the remonstrance!

reading of the remonstrance!
The Speaker.—It is not;—the presentation hav-

ing been objected to, the matter cannot come before the House.

Mr. Davis.—Does it require unanimous consent!

The Speaker.—Such is the rule.
Mr. Davis —It is an exceedingly unjust one.
The remonstrance was carried out of the Hall by

CAN SLAVERY EXIST IN NEBRASKA! It is often asserted that it cannot, and that no practical issue is now before the people; but the Washington cor-respondent of the New York National Democrat said. on the 24th ult:

on the 24th att;
'In a conversation which I had this morning with Col. Johnson, the accredited representative here of the people of Nebraska—and who, by the way, is a fair specimen of the indomitable pioneers of the West-he informed me that there are already hundreds of slaves in that Territory. And by peo-dred are owned there, and the rest owned by people in Missouri, who lease them to settlers in Ne-braska. So it will be seen that, contrary to the general impression on the subject, the question is one of immediate practical importance.

We presume the testimony of this witness will ot be impeached by the friends of the measure.—

A 'SETTLER.' John Brown, a wide-awake ferryman, and correspondent of the New York Ecening
Post, puts the following pertinent question:—'I
understood you to say the other day, in the Ecening
Post, that the President was in favor of leaving the subject of slavery in Neb aska to the settlers. Will you please to inform me whether the New Hampshire election is one of the sectlers' he re-fers to! WHAT THE NORTH CAN DO.

The Missouri Compromise was of itself bad en-agh, and too bad. The traditional policy and the ough, and too bad. The traditional policy and the practice of the Government, from the time of the Confederation, was exclusion of Slavery from the Territories. And it was a great surrender on the Territories. And it was a great surrender on the part of the free States to allow Slavery to go west of the Missisippi at all. But they yielded the great trust of freedom when Louisiana was acquired, and allowed Slavery to enter, or rather recognized its existence therein. When a resolute effort was made in 1820 to prevent its spread, the North succumbed and Missouri was given over to Slavery, but by common consent on the part of the South. but by common consent on the part of the South, what Territory beside that lay north 36 deg. 30 min., was solemnly secured to freedom. And now, at the first suggestion of surrender, this too is to follow the rest, and be yielded to Slavery. It is to

Is it asked what the North can do! Destroy the breed of doughfaces. Break every man of them upon the wheel, and sow salt upon the ground that

grows them. There is no other remedy. If we are sold this time, Kansas becomes a slave territory at once. Nebraska will probably follow suit, though extraordinary exertion may save it. But it is too much to expect. Organize the North for reclama-tion and defence. Reestablish the Missouri Com-promise line. Resist the admission of either hereafter as a slave State. Make these two conditions a sine qua non in the election of every northern man to Congress. Elect none but northern Presidents who are not doughfaces. In this way only can be regained what is now to be lost, if the Nebraska swindle is consummated. The country blushes when it thinks of Hull's surrender. What was that to the surrender of Douglas and Pierce? The nation burns with indignation at the name of Benedict Arnold. But Arnold's was but attempted moment even escape. It is objected to because their address is in the name of Almighty God. more intense should be the condemnation of the people who are betrayed, how much more blasting the judgment of mankind! These men who would thus raffle off freedom for the Presidency, would not hesitate to offer the kingdom of Heaven at auction. if they could make anything by it .- N. Y. Tribune

From the Greylock Sentinel. A SCENE IN THE SENATE.

Edward Everett, on Tuesday last, presented a Re-

monstrance from 3000 Clergymen of New England, against the contemplated Nebraska villany. This was too much for the base-hearted knave from Illinois, who is seeking to blast an empire with oppres sion. It roused the ire of the 'little giant,' proceeded to pour out a storm of insult and vulgarty upon the ministers of the gospel, who had dared to brand his nefarious scheme as it deserved. We have never read a more insolent and indecent speech. When he had concluded, old Sam Houston, of Texas, got up, and nobly and manfully defended the petitioners, and boldly told Mr. Douglas that he had proced what the ministers had declared to be true, that the Nebraska bill was a fraud and breach of faith. The speech was a brave and eloquent one. Then got up Mr. Everett, and, instead of hurling

back the taunts and insolence of Douglas, he exim; he had not read it, &c., &c. He thought this explanation of his connection with it ought to be made, 'as the memorial was considered offensive by the Senator from Illinois, and others, to the Senate. Then follows a tame and trembling defence of the clergy. We are ashamed, we blush to record the That old Sam Houston should defend like a man the clergymen of New England from the black guard assaults of plantation infidels, while Edward Everett stands by, trembling like a slave, is too disgraceful. Offensive to the Senator from Illi-Suppose it was! Must liberty and Christianity ask that miscreant leave to speak! Of course it was offensive to him-

> 'No rogue e'er felt the halter draw. With good opinion of the law

Of course he is offended at the rising moral indig nation which his traitorous course has awakened. Of course he thinks ministers are out of their sphere when they denounce his acts as wicked. So would have thought Benedict Arnold, and so un-doubtedly still thinks Georgey of Hungary.

We hate to say such things. We want to praise Mr. Everett. We feel that this is no time for nice criticism and division, but his flunkeyism is too bad, to utter, to be passed by. What a dreadful mistake Mr. Everett is making! bow fatally he is answering his question, for I have not gone nearer to the paper to look at it than I now am when I stand at my deak. he can be even indignant. He was, on paper, at Mr. Butler, -I venture to say they never saw the wrath now, while the clergy are spit upon in his presence, and national compacts violated with in-solent haste and oppression? He has the ability, the eloquence—why does he not use them! Alas! he thinks not of man, liberty, posterity—only of the Presidency.

> MR. EVERETT'S BACK AND LOINS. A correspondent sends us the following compur-gation, which, he says, it is understood, 'will appear in the Congressional Globe, of to-morrow.

SENATE CHAMBER, March 17, 1854. 'Whereas complaints have been made and sus picions expressed because the Hon. Edward Everett, one of the Senators from Massachusetts, did not stand up in defence of the memorial of the clergy, which he presented; we cheerfully certify, that to our knowledge, he was physically unable to do so. We are confident that he desired to do so, and that his opinions were favorable to the remonstrance, and that he was prevented from doing so solely by reason of a defect in his back-hone, which on many occasions prevents his standing up as he would otherwise desire to do. His defect is of a chronic character, and has long been well known by his friends, and to a considerable extent, by the pubic. We add, that this certificate is entirely unsolicited by Mr. Everett, and is volunteered by us from a sense of justice to him. W. H. Seward, Hamilton Fish, T. Smith, Wade, &c.'

If, as we have too much reason to fear, Mr Everett is actually laboring under the infirmities here described, it really is unpardonable in his constituents to require him to bear the burdens of senatorial life any longer. There is no part of the human system more constantly or severely tried in the United States Senate than the back-bone, and it is unnatural, not to say criminal, in the people of Massachusetts to show so little consideration for their eloquent Senator's health. We would advise Mr. Everett to resign, and go home at once, and have his back treated. The air of New England just at this season, is admirable for his complaint, and we have no hesitation in saying that a sojourn of six months among his constituents would be of more service to his vertebral column than anything he could possibly do .- N. Y. Esc. Post.

From the Springfield (Vt.) Telegraph. MEMORIAL OF THE CLERGY. WASHINGTON, March 14.

In the Senate, Mr. Everett presented the grea anti-Nebraska memorial of the clergymen of Nev England, embracing almost the entire body of al orders, except the Catholic. Mr. Douglas called for its reading, and then led off in one of his politico pious bar-room sermons against the reception of the memorial. Sam Houston came to the rescue, and sustained the petition. Debate was further had by several Senators, and the subject laid on the table; after which Mr. Everett made a silk-glove apology for having introduced it, meanly endeavor ing to steer clear of censure from the slave part on the one hand, and from his constituents on the other. Thus has he dodged the whole matter. He slunk under cover from the shower when the roting came, and oiled his body over so as not to get well when presenting this memorial came to be required of him.

In the House, Mr. Appleton asked leave to present the same memorial. Objection being made, the memorial was withdrawn. This is really a strange proceeding! A memorial from the entire clergy of New England is coolly tabled in the House, and apologized for being introduced in the Senate, because it happens to be opposed to slavery! Sham on the cowardly northern poltroons, who have the exhibited themselves, and Edward Everett foremos. among them!

THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON, MARCH 24, 1854.

THE NEBRASKA BILL IN THE HOUSE. The tremendous and unparalleled demonstration which have already been made in the Free States, without distinction of sect or party, against the Nebraska Villany, has manifestly produced a stunning effect at Washington among the daring conspirators against the cause of God and universal freedom. We give the latest intelligence—and it is truly encouraging. In the U. S. House of Representatives, on Tu-

last, the Senate Nebraska bill was taken up, when m feeling was exhibited on the part of the members.

Mr. Richardson moved to refer it to the Commi on Territories.

Mr. Cutting proposed that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole. After considerable discussion of an exciting tenden

cy, the vote was taken on Mr. Cutting's motion, and it was referred to the Committee of the Whole, by 16

that the reference to the Committee of the Whole

This is considered as equivalent to its defeat. During the debate that ensued, Mr. Richardson said

would kill the bill by indirection. 'Gentlemen,' continued he, 'need not pretend that they were favorable to the bill, while voting to place it in such a position that it cannot be reached during the present session. Mr. Cutting denied that he was hostile to the bill. No gentleman present was more devotedly attached to the main principles of the bill than he was ; but he thought it needed amendment in some of its details, and especially in the provision restricting the right of suffrage. He thought aliens, who had declared their intention to become citizens, ought to be allowed to participate in the councils of the new-born territory, and he presumed that the people of the free States would insist on this as a sine qua non, before the passage of the law. He claimed that the representatives of the free States, who had to go before the people, and justify

their votes on the question, were entitled to an opportu-

nity to present their views in the Committee of the

Mr. Cutting was of opinion that the people of the North misunderstood the bill . If they would throw aside fanaticism and agitation, (!) continued he, and bestow upon the bill a fair examination, they would find that there never was a measure so beneficial to the North, and so calculated to restrict the principles of slavery! It was eminently favorable to the North, and a full discussion would prove it to be so. He wanted a full, frank, and manly discussion. Gentlemen, said he. must ascertain for themselves, whether Mr. Radger's amendment involved the principle of Congressional intervention. He believed it did, and wanted it extirpated. Let gentlemen meet the question manfally, so that when the yeas and nays are taken, it may be seen who were for giving the people, in the newly-organized territories, the right to frame the law under which

An exciting scene followed; some members appealing to Mr. Cutting to withdraw his motion, and others cheering him on. The question was put, and resulted thus-yeas 110, mays 95.

they live. He then moved the previous question.

The entire New England delegation, with the excep tion of Messrs. Hibbard of New Hampshire, Ingersoll of Connecticut, and McDonald of Maine, roted yea. To clinch the bill, Mr. Cutting moved to reconsid and then to lay on the table. Carried-yeas 110, nave 96. Adjourned.

Considerable exultation was manifested by the enemies of the bill, at the result of the affair, and much chagrin by its friends. The bill stands number 50 on the calendar. The House Nebraska bill (Mr. Richardson's) stands number 21.

THE DEATH PENALTY

The Legislative Committee, to whom were referred the petitions for the total abolition of the death penalty in this Commonwealth, granted an additional hearing, pro and con, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Monday, and again, and finally, on Thursday afternoon of last week. Those who appeared in behalf of the petitioners were Rev. Theodore Parker, Rev. Charles Spear, Rev. Mr. Holland, Rev. Mr. King, (Methodist,) John A. Andrew, Esq., and W. L. Garrison. They were replied to by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher and the Rev. Dr. Waterbury. Dr. Beecher manifested a kind and candid spirit; and though acknowledged that if the experiment of abolishing the gallows should prove successful in those States which had already decreed its overthrow, (Rhode Island, Vermont, Michigan and Wisconsin,) he would rejoice, and be ready to adopt it in the old Bay State. On this point, we are quite sure, if he had made himself acquainted with the statistics which already exist, gathered from various sources, and on both sides of the At lantic, in regard to the beneficial discontinuance of capital punishment, he would have seen that they not only warrant, but strongly demand, a similar experiment in our own State. He thus yielded the ground, so perti naciously maintained by his associate, Dr. Waterbury, that God requires the life of the murderer, by an irrevocable command, in all nations, and to the end of the werld.

The manner of Dr. W. was discourteous, his spirit bitter and contemptuous, his tone oracular, and his argumentation weak and illogical. Phrenologically speaking, his Vitativeness must be excessive, and his Caption the consummation of cowardice. The possibility of having his life endangered seemed to fill him with terror-the gallows was its only security. He explicitly declared, that if the Legislature should be 'so infatuated' as to abolish the gallows, he would not live in Massachusetts-(the State can probably survive his absence)-nay, he would at once arm himself ' with a howie knife and a revolver.' as a matter of self-preservation! What a gallant soldier of the Cross! Or, rather, what a farce is the Christian profession of such a craven spirit! Yet he sneered at those ' who do not believe in a hell,' said he hoped that the committee believed in the Bible,' and seferred to Mr. Parker and others as 'infidels' whose pleadings ought not to have any consideration whatsoever. His defence of the gallows (aside from his personalities) was the parrot-like repetition of the passages, "Whose sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed '- ' He beareth not the sword in vain '-and nothing more. Not con tent with having twice addressed the committee, he has since sent to them a written argument, (?) reflecting upon Mr. Parker and other speakers, and urging the perpetuation of the death penalty. This indicates eith er a great deal of conceit and assurance, or else great terror of mind. No doubt the committee will have due regard to the preservation of his life, as well as that of others. Whatever may be the nature of their reportand we trust it will be favorable, of course-they deserve the hearty thanks of all who addressed them, for their patient hearing and courteous behaviour during several protracted sittings.

ILLNESS OF MR. PILLSBURY. We d eply regret to say, that the latest intelligen-

from our beloved friend, PARKER PILLSBURY, leaves him quite ill in Bristol, (Eng.) of inflammation of the pleura. Fortunately, he is in the best of hands, under the hospitable roof of J. B. Estlin, Esq., and we trust is ere this, convalescent. He sends us the following note DEAR GARRISON-Will you announce in THE LIBE

naton, that the numerous friends, especially at the West, who expected me to write either publicly or pri vately, must consent to a brief disappointment; my nedical advisers thinking it better that my system t left as much as possible to repose. And say also, that I am at the excellent and elegant home of J. B. Estlin Esq., in Bristol, where no conceivable attention is want ing to make my condition as hopeful and comfortable as A SERMON OF OLD AGE: Preached at Music Hall, on Sunday, January 29th, 1854. By THEODORE PAR-KER, Minister of the XXVIII. Congregational Society in Boston. Boston: Benjamin B. Mussey & Co.

This Sermon-fresh from the press-is marked by that rare poetle beauty and opulence of illustration which distinguish the productions of its gifted author in the wide field of sentiment, affection and philanthropy. It is admonitory and strengthening, as well as captivating in style. Mr. Parker asks all old persons to forgive its imperfections, on the ground that they know what he only sees, speaking as he does only from outward observation, and not from internal experience, being himself in the meridian of life. But his sketches of old age, in its various manifestations, are so graphic as to leave nothing for apology or forgiveness the old and young alike will be refreshed by their pe rusal. Recommending this Sermon to all households. we have room this week only for a sample of its qual-

*The old grandfather loves his grandchild better than once he loved his new-born boy or girl; with less instinctive fire of paternity, but with more general human love; for his character has grown more and more. Once his love was the fiery particle drawn from a voltaic pile of only five and twenty years; now it gathers power from the combination of eighty several summers and winters. He loves with all that added force. He no longer limits his love to his family; it has not the intensity of instinct, nor its narrow bound. His heart went to school in his early passionate love. Marriage, paternity brought new education to his affections. His babies taught him. Early his affection rode on the girl; now it overtakes all men-friends, countrymen, yea, all whom God's love broods over in the world's

yea, all whom God a love wide nest.

Once, when hot blood was in him, he said, Aha once, when hot blood was in him, he said, Aha once, when hot blood was in him, he said, Aha among the trumpets, smelling the battle afar off, and he loved war; now he hates strife, loves peace. And so he honors the gentle deeds of charity, benevolence, and piety. General Jacksons, and Nelsons, and Napo-leons, and Wellingtons, are not heroes of his: the good Samaritans are his beloved; not the great soldiers, with their innumerable trains of artillery and baggage-wagens, and their funeus great victories; it is the good maiden, the angel of mercy in the neighboring street; it is the kind man, whose wise heart goes out as modi-cine to the sick, the old, the feeble, the poor,—these are his heroes. The heroism of hate he has trod under

his heroes. The heroism of hate he has trod under foot; the heroism of love—he looks up, and thanks (God for that.'

'Dr. Priestly, when he was young, preached that old age was the happiest time of life; and when he was himself eighty, he wrote, 'I have found it so.' But the old age of the glutton, the fop, the miser, the hunter after place, the bigot, the shrew, what would that be? Think of the old age of a Boston kidnipper! It is only a noble, manly life, full of piety, which makes old age beautiful. Then we ripen for Eternity, and the dear God looks down from heaven, and lays his hand on the venerable head. 'Come, thou beloved, inherit the kingdom prepared for thee.'

RUSSIA AND THE EASTERN QUESTION. By RICHARD COBDEN, Esq., M. P. With an introduction by an American Citizen.

This is a pamphlet of some 150 pages, in which the question of a war with Russia, in its bearings on the interests of England, is discussed by one of the most comprehensive and practical of her statesmen. Mr. Cohden's position is in favor of non-intervention and peace. To those who would understand the merits and tendencies of the mighty struggle now going forward among the nations of Europe, this will prove a timely publication. It is issued by Messrs. J. P. Jewett & Co., Cornhill.

KATE CLARENDON; or, Necromancy in the Wilderness. By EMERSON BENNETT, Author of the ' Forged Will,' 'Clara Moreland,' 'Viola,' 'Walde-Warren,' 'The Prisoner's Daughter,' 'The Bride of the Wilderness,' &c. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson, 102 Chesnut street. 1854.

We have had no time to give this work a perusal, but its author has gained considerable reputation for his literary ingenuity and attainments. It is complete in one volume. Price 50 cents, postage free.

FREE THOUGHTS CONCERNING RELIGION; or, Nature versus Theology. By Andrew Jackson Davis. Bela Marsh, 25 Cornhill, Boston. 1854.

The Essay containing these ' Thoughts concerning Religion' was delivered by the author, at the Hartford Bible Convention, in June last. Its re-publication in the present form will greatly facilitate its circulation, and help to undermine the walls of religious superstition and theological imposture. We listened to its delivery with great interest, and meant to have laid it before our or ere this but want of We commend it to all inquirers on the subject of the divine origin and authority of the Bible as a volume.

THE PROPLE'S JOURNAL, for March, is a superb num ber, containing sixty-one engravings. For value and cheapness, this magazine is ahead of anything else that we know of. To farmers and mechanics, it is specially instructive. Only . 50 cts. a volume-\$1,00 a year. Published by Alfred E. Beach, 86 Nassau st., New

Bela Marsh, 25 Cornhill, Boston, has just published pamphlet of 120 pages, entitled 'THE PHILOSOPHY or CREATION: Unfolding the Laws of the Progressive Development of Nature, and embracing the Philosophy of Man, Spirit, and Spirit World. By Thomas PAINE, through the hand of Honace G. Wood, Medium.' In the Preface it is said-'That the writer was Thomas PAINE, there are two convincing arguments to be offered : the one, that the chirography is a fac simile of Mr. P's; the other, that the style of composition is peculiarly his own-and that is acknowledged to be almost inimitable.' Again, it is said- What is here presented was written with astonishing rapidity, often at the rate of a printed page per minute, and much of the time while the medium was engaged in conversation.' The whole pamphlet, therefore, is anomalous and contains some very curious matter. Last week, we quoted from it an account of the entrance of the disembodied spirit into the other world; and also Mr. Paine's denial of the calumnies so widely propagated by a malignant priesthood, in regard to the manner of his leath. It is the first time, we believe, that a dead man has testified as to the facts of his own dissolution; and we publish it as a curiosity. The thoughts and style of this pamphlet hear considerable resemblance to those which characterised Mr. Paine in the flesh-more so than in any other similar case of alleged communications from the spirit world.

CAPITAL LITHOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS. D. L. Glover of this city, is publishing a series of finely executed and life-like portraits of distinguished men, which cannot fail to please their friends and admirers, and which may be obtained at Dudley Williams's, 234 Washington st. The first is the portrait of Daniel Webster, and decidedly the best, we think, that has yet been produced Alas! that he was so traitorous to Northern rights and the cause of liberty as to make his face unpleasant to contemplate by every true friend of freedom ! The second is the portrait of Gerrit Smith-admira

bly done, and highly satisfactory, though lacking that sweet benignity of expression which so marks the countenance of this whole-souled philanthropist and indom itably brave defender of the right; but it would be very difficult to make it more perfect. Price, \$1.00. The third is the portrait of Charles Sumner. This i

remarkably exact, and most elaborately executed, and no doubt will find many buyers, as also that of Mr. Smith. Price, \$2.00. The two last are for sale at 21 Cornhill, by WILLIAM

READ EVERY WORD OF IT. We refer to the fearless eloquent and uncompromising Sermon of the Rev. Mr. Honors, of Barre, which we have inserted on our last page. It presents the True Issue to be made with the Slave Power, not non-extension, but its utter externination from the American soil ; and this to be effected by a dissolution of the present national compact.

LECTURE OF REV. R. S. STORRS, JR. O

ALTRIMETO DE SLAVERY. The subject of this fourth lecture of the 'independ course was, . The relation of slavery to the relation

mission of this country.' The high reputation of Mr. Storrs, in the only world, as a preacher and writer, would probably be drawn together many more than the two hundred at fifty persons who assembled to hear him in the Menter but for a smart thunder shower which drencled the

streets half an hour before the appointed time. The lecturer confined his remarks to the bearing a American slavery upon the religious interest a prospects of the country, stating that he was about speak as a minister of Christ, and to religious pena A specific providential design in relation to this me try was shown by the manner of its discovery, and a circumstances which prepared and attended its min. ment. God designed to form within this continues people for himself. Accordingly, the gospel has also soled here with great power, and its dectrines h never needed purifying from superstitions bere seemed impossible not to feel that God had design this nation for himself. He kept America from the knowledge of the world, until he could give it his children, and he has great purposes in view fer it. office as a nation is to carry the message of saleating all countries. Our language is an admirable too to practical purposes. It has a strength and vigor like to English oak, and its use is rapidly and widely time

This nation, thus endowed, is to stand before world as the representative of civil order and freely These principles cannot be eradicated from the America mind; they are firmly rooted in its essential charges We stand to the world as a guide, a teacher, an ene plar. Our nation, destined in future years to so in mense an expansion, will have the immeasurable afra. tage of having been Christian from the beginning, V. are to be the leading power in history; God's pag help in bringing the world to the knowledge of hime But a great obstacle stands in the way of this bles consummation. Slavery will prevent all this, if it is

not overcome. Slavery keeps a large heathen population is the country. A population without the Bible, without a independent ministry, without marriage, without p. rental government, without chastity, without the perof making contracts, without the honest reverse

There are many other aspects in which slavery to evil and is evil; but I wish to look at it religious; in its bearing on the Christian mission of this comm Slavery exerts many ill influences upon the many Many such exist in the material and commercial dense. ments ; many also in the moral world. There may free schools in the South, few newspapers, few gra lyceums, few lecturers. A very small propertie of the contributions to missions come from the South h fact. Christianity cannot flourish and be prepared in connection with slavery. Extend that blight me three quarters of our Union, and its Christian me-

ments are paralysed. The forms of Christianity which prevail in the miss slavery are essentially inferior. The evangel of slave has five parts for the slaves, inculcating chediene, is mility, patience, diligence, non-resistance, and ferfive for the masters, including all that makes it tidings of great joy. .

Slavery debauches the moral sense of the min. h turns men's eyes from the only true standards drift, and to a false one ; from the Bible and the better ispulses of human nature, and to the Constitution sulfa embodiment of selfish rapacity in law, This may dele politicians, but think of it for ministers ! . Think of the assertion from Christian pulpits that an act of Congra is the ultimate measure of my duties as a citizen! It doctrine would never have got foothold at Bonk; and Madras. But it has found utterance from he dreds of ministers here. The sermons are printed, in which the doctrine of Pilate has been charge upon

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As men try to defend the system of slavery, the issensibly injure their hearts and consciences. Em fe principles of religion tend to bend and defect via they touch slavery. The ministry think it injudies to oppose themselves to it.

Slavery scouts and contemns all the true Aprint principles - undermines our democracy - cuts tid from the sympathy of the true lovers of freedom.

Our real strength depends upon our moral saprie ity. We are to conquer the nations by excelling her. But the world will not respect a slaveholding racy. Our legislators are bought by slavery.

Slavery is not to be put down by silence-it known law above its will-it keeps no covenant-it will me rest until its right is conceded through this whole one try-and we of the North have not only submitted a its monstrous assumptions, and left our own miles crushed and shattered beneath its wheels, but with made war and peace at its arrogant bidding.

To resist this system, is our personal duty. We mis thoroughly expose its iniquities, and then brist il opinion of the world to bear upon it. The church of God, a church composed of the irst

hearted and unworldly, must match itself spits slavery. As citizens, we must obstruct its pairs course; as religious men, we must protect reight from the reproach and the defilement which it brigh A 'fiery cross ' has even now gone to Washington fict New England, bearing the testimony of three theant olergymen against the Nebraska bill. No wooder the serpents hissed at its approach, and that delicate had

Every man, every woman can do something. can at least petition and agitate.

Until this last enormous stride of the slavebolis power, I had felt my duty to the subject discharged preaching a general Christianity. I see new that the s insufficient. We must make the most direct and # most pointed application of Gospel truth to this si ject. God claims that each of us do what, and east can.

Probably every nation that ever existed, has images itself the peculiar favorite of heaven, and has there and boasted of the great designs of the Deity to le ch cuted by and through itself. Perhaps this is a natural development of the patriotic feeling. The Jess ball in a very remarkable degree ; and their wisest teacher confidently predicted the permanence, the ever-increing power, and the ever-extending dom'n on of the Jewish kingdom, with its temple, its priestheol, it sacrifices, and its unbroken Davidic line of kings. Its utter failure of these brilliant anticipations, and of the more plausible ones cherished by greater nations, cept to teach us modesty at least, if not wisdom, in regul to our own prospects. If we had not established, forb fied and extended slavery ; if we had not cheated, or patriated and destroyed the Indian tribes; if we had not shown ourselves oppressive and rapacious to the extent of our power in our intercourse with welft nations, such claims might be made by us, with perhaps as little absurdity as by any other nation. Be for the United States, under present circumstances, announce themselves as, in any special and peculis sense, the children and favorites of God, would be # reisonable as similar claims of the Prodigal Ses, main after his excesses and before his repentance. In would be an evidence rather of matchless impudent than of present grace or probable amendment.

But, whether the claims of this sort, made by Mr. Storrs for our nation, be reasonable or not, he is clear right in representing them as effectually barred, b and during the continuance of slavery. His speed for a thorough, continuous, and ever-increasing agin tion, to be aided by every man and every woman, without intermission and without compromise, until its final extermination of slavery, were elequently and manfully expressed, and received warm and hearly # sponses from the audience.

LETTER TO, A PRIEND ON NEBRASKA, SLAVERY, &c.

MARSHFIELD, March 12th, 1854. DEAR FRIEND-I have thought, on this bright March day, I would say a word to you by letter. A proper subject would be the spring, which is coming upon us h its returning birds and opening blossoms. I long to be out to the assistance of our dear old mother earth, her annual birth of flowers and fruits, which, in bounteous profusion, come forth from her prolific bosom I know that every day brings me nearer to my final resting place, and that

Nightly I pitch my tent,

Still, I am glad to see the forest-king preparing to take his departure from us, though what we call death approaches in the future as time recedes into the past. But, if spring is coming on space, and all natur

begins to throb with joyful pulsations of returning life, I feel as if I had another and far more important subject to write about at this moment, than the singing of birds and the growing of plants. That subject, which hangs like a dark cloud over us, "surcharged with irresistible blight and ruin,' is Slavery.

I cannot escape from the idea that haunts me con tinually, that this nation is doomed to an early and miserable end, through the deadly influence of the demor slavery. I have had hope that there was strength enough, manhood enough, justice enough left in this nation to throw off this fatal poison. But that hope is fast fading away, and is giving place to the settled conviction that we are travelling the same road with those nations, whose black wrecks are strowed along the sinds of time, whose rise and fall are recorded on the pages of history. It seemed as if, with all the light we had before us, -with the experience of the ages to guide us .- we might have carved out for ourselves a sore glorious and permanent future than seems to be

This famous, or more properly infamous, Nebrask bill, which is now before Congress, and which, I think, destined to become a law, is one more step in the stride of the Slave Power to universal dominion on this continent. There are some signs of resistance to this villanous attempt to plant slavery on the virgin soil of the far West, but it will amount to nothing. Slavery may well laugh at the impotent ravings of those who would stop her progress by the half-way measures which it is proposed to put in operation as a check upon her usarping rule. We have not reached to the bottom of this pit of slavery by a long distance. There never will be an end to the humiliating and disgraceful defeats which we are constantly receiving from her, until we come up to the ground that slavery is an enemy of the human race, to which no quarter is to be given any where on the face of God's earth. When we are prepared to meet this enemy fairly, and to engage in a death-grapple with the monster, the strife will soon be ended; but not till then. We may whine, and preach, and pray, and strive to dam up its waters, and prevent it from 'further extension,' which is a favorite phrase in these days, but the devil will only laugh at us.

We are not yet prepared to take the true ground as people. We love money too well. So long as we think we can make money by keeping quiet, and on good terms with the Slave Power, we shall be likely to do it We would trample the life out of every black man in

the world, if we could only coin that life into money.
What hope is there for the cause of freedom from such a people? None whatever. The sooner such a nation goes to the bottom, the better will it be for the human race. Talk about the Despotisms of the old world ! The little finger of this nation, though scarcely three quarters of a century old, is thicker than the loins of the veriest tyrant the whole world over. Is there room for repentance? Is there a chance for national salvation? I think not. Our duty is, to hasten its overthrow as soon as possible. The hope of freedom is in the speedy destruction of this nation, now steeped to the lips in the direst oppression that ever fed on the blood and bones of murdered humanity. . We will labor to make the revolution a bloodless one; but let the right prevail, at all hazards.

Our business is to preach and live out the true life of liberty. This is the way to save ourselves, and to save the world. No more compromises; no more half way measures; no more parleying with the enemy, and begging him to keep within certain limits, and to be content with the victims he has already got in his great slaughter-house, and with the soil he has already cursed and blighted, worse than Alaric did the lands he travelled over with his foot of fire.

serve to teach what virtue there is remaining in the nation; that no faith is to be put in the promises of slavery; that she will keep no faith, or stop at any meanness, or cruelty, or injustice, to secure her object, for these are her life. But I think we shall need many similar lessons, before we shall have instruction enough of that sort, and before we shall learn by bitter experience, by most disastrous defeat and ruin, that no peace, no union, no safety, no prosperity, can be secured by compromising away, and trampling on, the rights of any portion of the human family.

But, after all, the signs of the times are auspicious, There is agitation. There is an awakening and quickening sense of the danger and folly of entering into compacts with slavery. Now is the time to radiate the true light. It is a blessing that we have the 'Old Pioneer,' with his standard waving proudly in the breeze, on which is inscribed the inspiring and saving motto of 'Imnediate Emancipation,' and ' No Union will Stareholders!' That shows us the Ark of moral and political salvation. Let us bear it up, while, at the same time, we are willing to work, as far as we can, with every thing and every body, that is ready to take this monster by the throat.

Perhaps it may seem that I have written in a some what gloomy and desponding strain; but I am full of life and hope. Courage, my friend! Let us on to the contest with renewed vigor and a more resolute determination. Victory is before us.

Our friends are exultations, agonies, And love, and man's unconquerable mind."

N. H. WHITING.

Yours to the end.

NEBRASKA MEETING IN PROVIDENCE

R. I. Ba. Ganasson-This meeting was held on the 7th March, the memorable anniversary of the speech of the Traitor Webster. In my communication of last week, I gave you a history of it, and brought your readers to the organization of the meeting, and to the presentation of the Resolutions, which were published in our papers of the 8th inst. These Resolutions contained little more than a protest against the establishment of the Nebraska, as a slare Territory. The speeches were generally of a high order, and especially Rev. Dr. Hall's, (Unitarian,) Abraham Payne's, (a lawyer of some eminence, President Wayland's, (of Brown University, Baptist,) and Rev. Samuel Walcott's, (Congregationalist.) Ar attempt was made to obtain the whole proceedings, phonographically reported, but the expens seemed to be too much, and was ahandoned. The speeches are in course of publication, all but two having been written by the speakers, and committed. Messra, Paine's and Walcott's have already appeared in the Providence Daily Journal. When they are publiabed, I will send them to you, and it is possible they may be reprinted in pamphlet.

A gentleman of high standing told me yesterday, that he believed the anti-slavery centiment was now much greater and more intense than on the evening of the ting, and certainly such a meeting was never before held in this city; and such applause, in one of the largest and oldest churches, gave much encouragement to those who have labored many years for the emancipation of the slave. But the question is often asked, will

ers in this righteous cause? And a strong and emphatic Yes! has been the answer in many cases. A all now admit, that Garrisonian abolitionism is the only true anti-slavery. God speed it! say I, and may we not be disappointed in our hopes. I will not attempt to give you an account of the speeches from my minutes as I intended, all the speakers having agreed to furnish them for the Journal. The disunion dectrine was plainly enunciated by several of the speakers, if the 'Little Giant's' Nebraska Bill should pass the House of Representatives at Washington. The doctrine of 'No Union with Slavery, either religiously or politically, was clear ly enunciated, and the debauched state of mind of the politicians of the Free States, and of the religious or ganizations, was by three of the speakers spoken of in a proper manner, and was received with loud applause. a place, too, which the editor of the Rhode Island Freeman has spoken of in a just manner. As regards the place where this meeting was held, Mr Wolcott said, ' In the loss of a public hall ample enough for such a gathering as this, it is a cause for gratitude that this venerable sanctuary has been thrown open to us. There can be no more suitable place for protesting against the wickedness of this Nebraska Bill, than by the alters of our holy religion.' This house, I am told. is the first church you ever spoke in, in Providence, about the year 1832; and now, after more than twenty long years, your views and sentiments are enunciated within those walls. But I must stop, after saying that one of the speakers (Mr. Hall) quoted the words of Webster, at Plymouth Rock, many years since, about 'pulpits being false to their trust.' Is there 'a good time coming ? '

ANTI-SLAVERY IN HAVERHILL

HAVERHILL, March 13, 1854. MR. GARRISON-Charles C. Burleigh, formerly editor of the Pennsylvania Freeman, occupied the Town Hall yesterday, day and evening, in discussing the great question of slavery-in the abstract and in the concrete-morally, physically and politically. His remarks throughout were listened to with marked interest, especially in the evening, when he considered the Nehraska question especially, and exposed the rascality of the Slave Power, in this new demand for the extension of the nefarious system of human bondage-the sum of all villanies," as John Wesley very forcibly terms the 'peculiar institution.' Douglas was denounced and shown up in his true colors, viz: that of a political mountebank, and renegade to boot. Mr Burleigh is an eloquent speaker, and his reasoning

powers are in keeping with his utterance.

Permit me to call attention to the resolutions on the Nebraska question, adopted at Haverhill, at their late annual meeting. The Town House was crowded on the occasion, and the deepest interest was felt in the matter. The resolutions were prepared by Hon. James H. Duncan, late member of Congress from this District, and are the universal voice of a people whose fathers were memorable in Revolutionary history. As at Lawrence Pierce's lackey, the post master, was one of the beggarly four who dishonored his birthright and the free-

dom bequeathed to him by his fathers.

Col. Duncan prefaced his resolutions with some very pertinent and spirited remarks, and was followed by Hon. Albert Kittredge and A. M. Coburn, in support of the resolutions. But four votes, according to the Commonwealth, which is doubtless correct, were shown against the resolves, vir: Daniel Kimball, E. H. Safterd E. J. M. Hale, J. V. Smiley.

alarm sounded for the 1st ward; thousands flocked to the court-house square and around the jail, the excitement being intense. After some time, the crowd was called to order by Jas. H. Paine, from the court-house steps, when Gen. E. B. Wolcott was chosen president, and A. H. Bielfield secretary.

A committee, consisting of one from each ward, was appointed to draft resolutions, and present them to the meeting. The committee consisted of Jas. H. Paine, was appointed to draft resolutions, and present them to the meeting. The committee consisted of Jas. H. Paine, from the court-house steps, when Gen. E. B. Wolcott was chosen president, and A. H. Bielfield secretary.

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much force and beauty. So well did friend B. please much force and beauty. So well did friend B. please the large numbers who waited on his ministry, that I am pressed to inquire very earnestly, whether his services could be secured to us every first or seventh day, in the cause of truth and righteousness generally, the overthrow of slavery particularly? Will Mr. B. receive a call to settle in the birth-place of 'the great poet of humanity,' (as Horace Mann justly terms the honest Quaker,) John G. Whittier?

P. Carlend, his house broken into, a pistol-presented at his head, was knocked down and badly cut by Deputy Marshal Charles C. Cotton, and brought by night to this city and inextreerated in our county jail; and whereas, a writ of habeas corpus has been is such by Judge Jenkins to Sheriff Page and Deputy Marshal Cotton, commanding them, in the name of the State, to bring the prisoner sheld not be released, which writ has

THE TRUE ISSUE. [Extract of a letter of Rev. E. A. Stockman to Mr.

the State encounters many and severe obstacles, and in consequence moves slowly; yet we see sure signs of prowithin twenty miles of us are crying, with pious zeal, Beware of the Garrisonian infidels! and many Free Soilers, (who used to hear us gladly whenever we used to speak.) moved with sectarian fear, join in holy warn-tried, except in an open manner. We understand that ing, and prolong the echo of the pulpits, 'Look out for the committee was instructed to ring the bells, and call the city to their aid, in case any attempt should be made same time many of the people are hearing and investigating for themselves, and beginning to view the whole
subject in a new light. Almost every day, I hear from the lips of men, not without standing and influencemen who have never sympathized with us till latelysuch expressions as the following: 'If the Nebraska Bill becomes a law, I shall become a Garrisonian, and Esq., and put in the Sheriff's hands to be served upon the Marshal, and was so served. This was about 5 P. preach with all my might, Down with the Union and the Constitution! ' I am now satisfied that the only exodus of the slave from the Egypt of the South is over the Constitution, and if it was left to me, I would say

the question of the Constitution. The last week I have spoken in Chesterfield and Plain-

will cease to trouble you for the present.

Allow me a word in regard to my own views, and I

It is well known to you that I have never abandoned the right of voting under the Constitution of the U. S., although the consistency of doing so has for some time been doubtful to my own mind, and much perplexed me. I have tried to rest on the opinion that the framers of the Constitution scarcely recognized slavery, certainly did not intend or expect its perpetuity; and that the chief difficulty lies in the decisions of the Supreme Court, and the mal-administration of the government. Still, the fact that slavery has existed, and Comm perpetually extended itself from the time the Federal cient reason for ' no more fellowship with slaveholders.' The recent unprecedented effrontery of the Slave Power has induced me to examine, anew, this whole question.

Especially have I been interested in the review of Lyattorney consented to grant, and the examination is accordingly set down for a bearing on next Tuesday, at though reluctantly, yet inevitably I am forced to the though reluctantly, yet inevitably I am forced to the onclusion that there is no hope for the slave in the present Constitution of the country. In my lectures heretofore, I have contented myself with saying nothing about the character of the Constitution, but I believe the time has fully come for the honest, earnest discussion of this whole subject.

Our meeting in Cummington still prospers. We have made large gains during the year, and sustained great losses. All the losses are in consequence of our friends being obliged to leave town, in order to find business. Twelve families have left us, since we started, for the above reason. The Hunkers control much of the business, and leave no stone unturned to embarrass us. We are, however, stronger, on the whole, than we were six

and excellent physician, who for so many years has ministered to the sanatorial needs of our citizens, died in Boston on Saturday last, after a painful illness. He wounded, many being blown and the river and drowned was in the 71st year of his age. He was public spir-

MRS. COE'S LECTURES.

Woncesten, March 22, 1854. Mz. Garrison: I wish to recommend to the friends of Buffalo, N. Y. She has spoken twice in this city, t large audiences, and with excellent effect, on 'Lov and Marriage,' and 'The Pecuniary Interests of Wo men.' She designs to remain a short time in New Eng land, and it would be well for friends of the moveme in different towns, to secure her services. Her ad dress, for the present, is Worcester, Mass. T. W. H.

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW EXCITEMENT IN MIL WAUKIE, WISCONSIN.

MEETING OF CITIZENS-THE JAIL BROKEN, AND TH ALLEGED FUGITIVE RESCUED BY A MOR—THE MILITAR ORDERED OUT. The greatest excitement was caused or Saturday morning by the announcement that a fugitive slave had been arrested about four miles this side of Racine, by Deputy United States Marshal, C. C. Cotton and four other men, one of them named B. S. Garland the alleged owner of the fugitive, and another a constant of the state of the fugitive, and another a constant of the state of the fugitive, and another a constant of the state of the fugitive, and another a constant of the state of the fugitive, and another a constant of the state of the fugitive, and another a constant of the state of the st

this city, and placed, anocuned, in our jail. The particulars of the transaction are these:

The colored man's name is Joshua Glover, and he is claimed as the runaway slave of S. Garland, of St. Loui county, Missouri. He is alleged to have run away in 1852.

Glover was in the employ of St. Clair and Rice, in silanty, five men broke open the door suddenly, rushed in upon him, and felled him to the gaound. They then handcuffed him, took him into a double buggy, with

handcuffed him, took him into a double beggy, with nothing on but his pantaloons and shirt, and drove off north, and after having lost the way, at last brought him to Milwaukie county jail. Here he was lodged in a cell, handcuffed. Our deputy julier, with commendable feelings of humanity, took off the handcuffs and treated him with care and kindness.

As soon as the matter got wind, the greatest excitement prevailed. A large number flocked to the jail, hundreds of men were aroused, and declared that he should not be taken from the city. Lawyers without number were busy at work, searching through the sections of the Fugitive Slave Law. The Revised Statutes were opened in a number of law offices to the chapter on habeas corpus, and everything that could be done within the law for the release from custody of Glover, was resorted to.

Some man rode through from Racine on horseback, and gave the first information that our jail contained a fugitive—that one of the cells had been polluted by the

and gave the first information that our jail contained a fugitive—that one of the cells had been polluted by the blood of a fugitive slave. We, with others, went to the jail, and found the fugitive in a cell. He was called into the passage: and what a sight was there! The man was cut in two places on the head; the front of his shirt and vest were soaking and stiff in his own blood.

The man tells us he had been in this State about two

The man fells us he had been in this Stafe about two years, and that he was at work for the persons we have named above, and that they now owe him about fifty dollars, and he was sitting in his shanty when the men came in, one placed a revolver to his head; he put up his hand to push it away, when he was knocked down senseless, and removed to the wagon. The man or men swore that if he shouted or made the least noise, they

would kill him instantly.

A habeas corpus was immediately got out before Judge Jenkins, and a civil warrant before Albert Smith, Esq., Justice of the Peace, for the damages sustained by the unfortunate min. A telegraph was sent to Racine for a warrant for the arrest of the five men engaged in

Assaulting and beating him in his shanty.

The court-house bell was rung about 2 P. M., the alarm sounded for the 1st ward; thousands flocked to

ford, E. J. M. Hale, J. V. Smiley.

Yours truly,

PENTUCKET.

P. S. I omitted to mention that, before Mr. Burleigh commenced his discourse in the afternoon, he recited our own poet Whittier's 'Subbath Scene," with adopted with great cheering. They were as follows:

why the prisoner should not be released, which writ has not yet been obeyed—therefore, Resolved, as citizens of Milwaukie, That every person

has an indefeasible right to a fair and impartial trial by Cummington, Feb. 10, 1854.

Dean Sin:—The anti-slavery gospel in this part of defence of freedom, and that we demand for this prison-

> Resolved. That we pledge ourselves to stand by this impartial trial by jury.
>
> Soon after the resolutions had been read and passed

a vigilance committee of twenty-five was appointed to watch that the fugitive was not secretly taken

his custody, or under his control, but was in custody of the U. S. Marshal and deputies, under a warrant from Judge Miller, of the U. S. Court. Another writ M. Within a short time the steamer arrived, bringing about one bundred men from Rucine, who marched in solid column to the jail, where the negro still remained in charge of two deputies of the U. S. Marshal. This accession to the numbers of the crowd added fuel to the at once, Down with the Union, the sooner, the better. accession to the numbers of the crowd added fuel to the This last saying was from a gentleman who has had the man; a refusal being made, an attack was made several warm disputes with Mr. Phillips and others on upon the door with planks, axes, &c. It was broken in, the inner door and wall broken through, and the negro taken from his keepers, brought, and placed in a wagon, and driven with great speed down to the Walker's Pt. field, and this week I have appointments out in Bridge, where he was placed in another carriage and taken south, on the way to Racine. The military was

called out, but had not gathered when the crisis came.
The Sheriff of Racine county was with those who came by the boat, and had warrants for the arrest of battery. Mr. G. was arrested, and taken to J. E. Arnold's office, who acted as his counsel. A writ of habeas corpus-at once issued from Judge Miller's court, and he was taken to that office. An understanding was en-tered into that Mr. Garland should be forthcoming on Monday (this) morning, and he was left in custody of the United States Marshal, to be produced at that time.

THE FUGITIVE CASE-ARREST OF S. M. BOOTH. Booth was arrested yesterday, on a warrant issued by Commissioner Winfield Smith, upon the complaint of B. S. Garland, charging Booth with having aided, abetted Compact was formed till the present hour; and at this Saturday last, from the lawful custody of the Deputy moment absorbs the whole force of the government, and Marshal. At 2 o'clock, P. M., the U. S. District Atreally controls the entire country, has and does force itself upon my understanding and conscience, as a sufficient reason for the proceed, the District Attorney recient reason for the proceed, the District Attorney re-

THE FIRST GUN AGAINST NEBRASKA. Detroit, the home of Gen. Cass, and a city which has generally here-tofore given a Democratic majority of 800, has just elected the Whig candidate for Mayor by about 1000 majority! It was well known that the Democratic candidate for Mayor was in favor of the Nebraska Bill, and that Mr. Hyde, the Whig nominee, was opposed to it.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION. The Allas has return from 204 towns in New Hampshire, giving Baker 795 majority. His majority in the State will be about 1,400. Of the representatives elected, so far as known, 143 are Democrats, and 154 opposition. This is a most cheering result. Hurrah! there will yet be a North!

The schooner Russell, from Boston for Plymouth, sunk off Cape Cod in the gale of Saturday, it is supposed, with all on board, viz. William Simmons, master; J. Rogers, A. Richmond and Mr. Torrence, the crew; and the following passengers: E. Barnes, H. Raymond and son, Heury Weston and George Griffin.

The steamer Reindeer burst her flue at Cannel ton, Ind., on the 15th inst., making terrible have it continue?—can the abolitionists calculate on a large ac-cusion to their ranks of earnest heart-and-hand work— cusion to their ranks of earnest heart-and-hand work— reputation excellent and enduring.

A tremendous gale of wind, on Saturday last, swep from Eastport to the Lakes, unreofing buildings, up reoting trees, and doing great damage. ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

To be held on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY the 11th, 12th, and 18th of April.

TO THE FRIENDS OF IMPARTIAL FREEDOM: In sending out this, our Fourth Annual Call for gathering of those who hate oppression and love justice, we deem the urging of any reasons for so doing wholly unnecessary. The importance of frequent meetings of the friends of this cause for deliberation, counsel and ncouragement, is well understood ; as is, also, the utility of Conventions for pouring anti-slavery truth upon the hearts of the people. We will only say, that since our last annual Convention, deeds have been done in

our midst that warn us not to relax our efforts. Our city, until within the past year, free from the deep disgrace of having sent back a poor fugitive to his chains, under the Fugitive Slave Act, now stands doubly degrated.

of one of our Judges upon the Bench, they are told that they are to be supposed slaves until they have proved their freedom; and the kidnapper, that he has nothing to fear from legal justice, if his riching. The constitutional rights of our colored citizens to their freedom; and the kidnapper, that he has nothing to fear from legal justice, if his victim has not free papers in his pocket. Thus, virtually, is Ohio made a tion of any who may not be prepared to enter the Aca-

During the past year, our State has been used more than ever as a hunting-ground, free to all who choose to run upon the trail of the poor black man; and if the efforts now being made by the slaveocrats of Congress are successful, not a foot of the soil of the United States but may soon be trodden by a slave.

The conege tear is divided into three terms. The conege tear is divided into three terms.

And still come wafted to us, on every breeze that sweeps over our beautiful river, the sighs and groans of millions of our countrymen, upon whose dreary earthly condition Hope scarcely sheds one ray of light.

Among the places in which Anti-Slavery Conventions should be held, Cincinnati is prominent. Considering its location, its adaptation to the radiating of the light of anti-slavery truth over the darker parts of the land, a more important point can hardly be found; and the success that has attended the efforts that have been filence. earthly condition Hope scarcely sheds one ray of light. made here, attests that there is not a more promising

Board of Managers.

| SARAH OTIS ERNST, | MARY MANN, |
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CASE OF MR. WEAKLY.

In addition to the sums previously announced,

| would acknowledge the receipt of the fol- relief of S. F. Weakly :- | llowing, for the |
|--|------------------|
| William L. Bowditch, Brookline, | \$10 00 |
| Joshua P. Blanchard, Boston, | 5.00 |
| Twe ladies of Boston, by J. P. B., | . 10 00 |
| John C. Nichols, Boston, | 10 00 |
| Alexander Foster, " | 10 00 |
| R. E. Apthorp, " bal. of former co | llections, 9 00 |
| N. H. Whiting, Marshfield, | 2 00 |
| Joseph Ricketson, New Bedford, | 5 00 |
| Samuel May, Esq., Boston, | 5 00 |
| Rebert Waterston, Esq., Boston, | 5 00 |
| E. W. Twing, Springfield, | 2 00 |
| A friend, Boston, | 1 50 |

Thatcher Hinckley, Hyannisport Rev. R. Hassell, collection in Upton, Rev. E. B. Willson, West Roxbury, William Ashby, Newburyport, Thomas Haskell, Gloucester, X. Y. Z., Providence,

SAMUEL MAY, JR. Boston, March 22, 1854.

Datices of Mertings, &c.

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY.

A quarterly meeting of this Society will be holden in North Bridgewater, on Fast Day, April 6, 1854, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Let the present state of things at Washington and throughout the whole country rouse us to renewed action and persevering efforts in behalf of God and Humanity. Victory is ours.

Wendell Phillips, Andrew T. Foss, and other speakers, will attend

H. H. BRIGHAM, Sec'y.

ESSEX COUNTY.

A quarterly meeting of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Danvers Port, on SATUR-DAY evening, and SUNDAY, day and evening, March Rev. Andrew T. Foss, Charles Lenox Remond, and

other speakers, are expected to be present.

JOSEPH MERRILL, Secr'y.

WORCESTER COUNTY NORTH.

The Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Worcester Co.
North Division Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Leominster Town Hall on Fast Day.

The present crisis demands a grand, rally; and it is
to be hoped that the lovers of Liberty in Worcester Co.
will meet the demands of the times.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON and SAMUEL MAY, Jr., will be present at this meeting. A. A. BENT, Sec'y.

REV. ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows .-

REV. ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as fol-East Abington Monday eve'g, March 27

Hanover Tuesday Pembroke Wednesday Wednesday West Duxbury......Thursday "Marshfield Friday " Scituate. Sunday, South Scituate Monday eve'g April 2.

W. Bridgewater Friday The Sunday meetings will be meetings of the County Society.

In behalf of the Society, LEWIS FORD.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS will lecture on the facts of Spiritualism and the principles of Harmonial Philosophy, as follows; each lecture to be given in SPIRIT MANIFESTATION.

SEVERAL ADDRESSES from Spirits, through much un-folded mediums, may be expected at the MELODEON, on SUNDAY EVENING NEXT. Doors will be closed at precisely 74 o'clook.

To defray expenses, ten cents will be expected at the

WANTS.—An excellent opportunity presents it-self for a good colored Boy to learn the Blacksmith's

Several Girls want situations as book-folders. One young man desires a waiter's birth on a steamer. Please apply to WM. C. NELL, At his Registry for Help, 21 Cornhill.

BOY WANTED.

One boy can procure an excellent home in a Western State, where educational and other privileges will be faithfully tendered him. To a boy of good character,

MARRIED-At South Scituate, on the 15th inst., by Mr. Cutler, of Hanover, Mr. Andrew Clark, of Hanover, to Miss Saran Baioos, of the former place.

DIED—In this city, 19th inst., Charles Ross Lowmy, son of Nestor P. Freeman, aged 10 months.
On the 15th inst., Rev. Alexannen Young, D. D., for nearly 28 years pastor of the New South (Unitarian)
Society in this city, aged 58.

DISCUSSION.

TOR sale at the Liberator Office, and by Bela Marsh,
Character and Tendency of the Bible, between Rev. J.
F. Berg, D. D., of Philadelphia, and Joseph Barker, of Ohlo, in January last. Price, 81 cts. single—\$1.00 for 4 copies.

New York Central College,

Localed in the Village of McGrawville, in the County of Corlland, New York, was founded in 1849, upon the broad principles of 'Equal Rights and Christian Resonn,' and is open to all persons, of both sexes, of good moral character.

IT has been the purpose of the Trustees of this School, from the first, to make it both safe and inviting to Students, and we believe we may now safely recommend it,—under the supervision and care of President LEONARD G. CALKINS, whose ability for that responsible office has been most happily tested, assisted by a competent 'Board of Instruction.—free from the unholy influences of larger towns, and pervaded by moral influences, republican habits and Christian example, associated with Manual Labor, we think parents must feel a degree of security, begotten by no other set of circumstances.

stances.

One arrangement in this Institution, not to be over-looked in this day of 'public speaking,' is a Rhetorical Class, with daily exercises in Extemporaneous Speaking, under the careful training of the President.

The Student of small means, aspiring to a thorough intellectual education by his own energies, will find in this College sympathy and aid in his arduous and no-ble work.

demic Department.

The Boarding-Hall will be conducted by Mr. Lyman

Butts, who, together with an amiable family, will make boarding both cheap and pleasant. The College Year is divided into three Terms. The

mecks.

The third and last, or Summer Term, will begin or the second Thursday in April, and close at the Col-lege Commencement on the second Wednesday in July,

A. CALDWELL, Gen. Agent. McGrawville, February, 1861.

WHAT CAN BE GOT FOR FIVE DOLLARS.

THE undersigned have entered into an arrangemen The undersigned have entered into an arrangement by which they agree to furnish the Knickerbocker Magazine, (monthly,) the Home Journal, (weekly,) and the Musical World and Times, (weekly,) to new subscribers, at the very moderate price of five dollars a year for the three publications; or orders, enclosing that amount, to Dyer and Willis, will be promptly attended to

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GRAND LITERARY AND ARTISTIC COMBINA Arrangements have been made to furnish the Knick-

erbocker Magazine, the Home Journal, and the New-York Musical World and Times, to new subscribers, for five dollars a year! This is cheap literature with a vengeance. The Knickerbocker is \$3 per annum; the Home Journal \$2; and the Musical World and Times WM. LLOYD GARRISON will deliver a lecture on American Slavery, and the Relations and Duties of the North thereto, in Loring Hall, at HING-over \$25 worth of music, and a full course of instruction in harmony annually, is the very best musical Journal ever published. These three publications will be family up in regard to nearly every thing worth post a family up in regard to nearly every thing worth knowing—Art, Science, Literature, Music, Painting, Sculpture, Inventions, Discoveries; Wit, Humor, Fancy, Sentiment; the Newest Fashions and other attrac-tions for Ladies; Choice New Music for the Sabbath, the Church, and the Fireside; Reviews and Criticisms of Musical Works, Performers and Performances; in short, the very pick and cream of Novelty, Incident, History, Biography, Art, Literature and Science; including whatever can be given in periodicals to pro-mote Healthy Amusement and Solid Instruction in the family, and help to make it better, wiser and happier,

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE HARTFORD BI-BLE CONVENTION, POR sale at this office; a bound volume of 383 per

r ges 12mo. Price 75 cents. It can be sent by mai for 15 cents additional charge. Dec. 9. Dec. 9. Reformed Medical Practice.

DR. A. A. GIFFORD having returned to New Bed solicits a share of patronage in the com

munity.

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New Bedford, Nov. 24.

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JUST PUBLISHED, PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLA

PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAD-VERY SOCIETY, AT ITS SECOND DECADE, held in the City of Philadelphia, Dec. 3d, 4th and 5th, 1853, with the principal speeches delivered on the oc-casion. Phonographically reported by J. M. W. Yer-rinton. A very valuable historical pamphlet. For sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill. Price 25

THE BIBLE DISCUSSION.

Protestantism vs. Romanism.

The Convent and the Manse.

BY HYLOR.

THE Second Edition of this interesting tale is now ready. It is a book which should be read by every American citizen. In it we find, in strong contrast, the two systems of Protestantism and Romanism, and we also see the great danger of sending the daughters of Protestant parents to Catholic Convents to be educated. Let Protestants take warning before it is too late.

BEWARE OF JESUITICAL INTRIGUES. The Newspaper Press has spoken in strong terms of this timely and excellent work. We make a few quo-

' We are here presented with a delightful picture of we are here presented with a delighted picture of a clergyman's home—a home where intelligent industry presides, and governed by the sweet law of love; and, in strong contrast, is presented the life of a convent, where the glad gushings of the heart of youth are represented as fettered by unnatural restrictions.'—National Era, Washington.

'The insidiousness of the influence brought to bear on Protestant pupils in Catholic seminaries is developed with great beauty and power in this fascinating volume. -State Banner, Vt.

* The object of this volume is to illustrate the shallow and deceptive claims of convents as suitable places for female education.'—Journal and Messenger, Cin.

'The "Convent and the Manse" is a book for "the million," and should be circulated throughout our whole country. Its spirit is kind, and calculated to recall the votaries of error and superstition from their degraded condition.' -- Christian Observer, Phil.

. After reading this admirable work, it seems as

though we had personally visited the Papal seminaries, and had seen and heard the plots of priests and nuns. We commend the work to a Protestant public. It is a most interesting book.'—Berkshire Eagle.

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WE have published the above number of copies of this excellent and highly interesting work, dur-ing the year, and the demand continues unabated. It should be in every family. It cannot be necessary, at this late day, to publish the opinions of the Press, of a

40,000 COPIES HAVE BEEN SOLD In one year. JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston,

JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON. And for sale by all Booksellers.
March 24. Gwis

The Fifteenth Edition. 15,000 COPIES Mrs. Child's Life of Hopper,

NO one can read this most remarkable Biography, of one of the most remarkable men the world has ever seen, without being made better by its perusal. ISAAC T. HOPPER.

The noble-hearted, whole-souled, Quaker Philanthro-pist, was no ordinary man. We may say, in truth, that we have never seen his equal; his whole life being one we have never seen his equal; his whole life being one incessant flow of active benevolence. He literally went about doing good. We have repeatedly published the strong-recommendations of this interesting volume from American journals. The following, from the London Morning Advertiser, is so well expressed, that we publish it with much pleasure. It is a noble trans-atlantic tribute to an American 'nobleman':—

ISAAC T. HOPPER: A TRUE LIFE. By L. Maria Child

These who would wish to learn what a host of good actions may be compressed within the narrow limits of one human life, and what a blessing one man, and he in a lowly station of life, may make himself to his race, and to the world at large, would do well to read the life of Isaac T. Hopper. He was an American Quaker, of that carly and noble class illustrated by such philanthropists as Thomas Clarkson, Anthony Benezet, Mrs. Fry, and others of the same type—men and women with whom the great principles of humanity and Christian benevolence rose above and overspread sectarian prejudice—that bane of Christianity. He lived from December 3, 1771, to May 7, 1852. No public buildings, says his biographer, 'were hung with crape when the news went forth that the good Samaritan had gone. But prisoners and poor creatures in dark and desolate corners wept when they heard the tidings.' His life was patriarchal in its duration, and, it seems not too much to add, apostolic in its virtuous simplicity. The first half was spent in Philadelphia, the last in New York; and it is calculated that, during the forty years that he was resident in the former place, he was acceswhom the great principles of humanity and Christian York; and it is calculated that, during the forty years that he was resident in the former place, he was accessory to, and mainly instrumental in, the escape of no fewer than 1000 hunted fugitive slaves. The skill, the zeal, the intrepidity, the ingenuity which he displayed, in protecting the few rights and redressing the multitudinous wrongs of the colored race, entitle him to take his place among the purest and most exalted philanthropists that the world has ever seen. It is impossible to read his biography, and avoid the conclusion that he approached as near respection as it is possible in this ble to read his biography, and avoid the conclusion that he approached as near perfection as it is possible in this imperfect state of existence. Dear, blessed old man!— to seek and save that which was lost, to dry the tear on sorrow's cheek, to bind up the broken heart, to give de-liverance to the captive, and let the oppressed go free, was the business which employed him from the earliest dawn of reason till its extinction in the grave.'

Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston, JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON,

Cleveland, Ohio. For sale by all Booksellers, March 24,

SHOULD be furnished by his parent or guardian with a copy of REV. R. W. CLARK'S Lectures to Young Men,

EVERY YOUNG MAN

A book which, if carefully read, and its most excellent suggestions, and valuable counsels, duly considered, may save from the seductions of vice many a young

man, who might otherwise be led astray.

The following table of contents we believe is sufficiently ottractive to create a desire to know more of so valuable a book. Chapter 1-Home Influences.

2-Formation of Character.

4—Examples of Energy. 5—Pernicious Literature. 6—Periodus Literature.
6—The Theatre.
7—Gambling.
8—Gambling in connection with other vices.
9—The House of Death.

10-Modern Skepticism. " 11—Principles of Trade.
" 12—Duties of Employers.
" 13—Duties of Clerks and Apprentices.

14-The Sabbath. 15-The Bible.

16—Systematic Beneficence. 17—Claims of our Times. 18-The Great Example. Price. \$1.

March 24.

Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston. JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, Cleveland, Ohio.

REV. THEODORE PARKER'S GREAT SER-MON ON THE NEBRASKA QUESTION,

4wis

JUST published and for sale at the Anti-Slavery Of-fice, and at the Commonwealth Office.

Also, for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 'An Address delivered in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, Feb. 24, 1854, by William Lloyd Garrison.' Price, 6 cents, single—60 cents per dozen—\$1 00 for 25 copies. March 17.

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POETRY.

THE PALLEN IMAGE. BY T. A. B. SIMKINS.

Are we not all of the same great Paternity-Members alike of the human Fraternity ? Whether in youth or in riper maturity-All swept alike into mystic Futurity ! Have we our weaknesses? yes, every one of us ! Unspotted and pure ?-not a mother's dear son of us !

Here is a brother, in meekness and cheerfulness (You his example would follow with fearfulness!) Resting his head in the gutter's impurity,-(Conscious, he seems, of his perfect security !) Surely, dear world, this is fitting humility; (Yet would be rise, but for want of ability !)

Murmur ve not, 'he descended there needlessly.' Passing his claim on your brotherhood heedlessly; Lend him a hand-belp a fellow-unfortunate-Speak to him lovingly-kindly importunate; Trample him not for his dreadful insanity-Sadly true type is he of frail humanity.

Dare ye to taunt him, beloved society, Of genteel behavior, and Christian sobriety? You make the pit-(but you don't like to think of it'! Then, with your suavity, lure to the brink of it: Hundreds escape, of the human fraternity: Thousands go down the dark pit to eternity

Go to him, brother man-go to him pleadingly, Tell him you care for him-love him exceedingly; Then let the deed be the proof of sincerity-Trustily point him the way to prosperity; Stoop to the clay from your mushroom of vanity-A hand and a word to dejected humanity.

Has he no friend with a thought or a care for him? None with a pitiful tear or a prayer for him? No eye to shed on his pathway to fearfulness, One gleam of hopefulness-one ray of cheerfulness Will not the end of beneficent holiness Reach to uplift him from indigent lowliness

Oh, that mankind were not blind to their parity, And selfishness might be less common than charity Oh, that the world had more Christ-like humility, And good deeds increased with increase of ability And the image of God could be shorn of its vanity, And righteousness rule in the breast of humanity Cincinnati, Jan. 20, 1854.

> From the Mark Lane Express. CHIMES POR THE TIMES!

BY WILLIAM LYLE. Be ye not zealous over-much. But hope, and time will make you better; There is a faith care cannot touch, Which leaves the soul without a fetter. Oh! it is but a sorry creed To look for nothing but deceiving-To meet a kindness, in your need, With a smile of misbelieving! The tide of ill is not so strong; Man loves not always wrath and wrong. It cannot be that every heart Is steeled so much against its neighbor;

Let each with reason play his part, And fruit will spring from out the labor : Progressing still life's journey through, Be just and kind towards your fellow, Remembering, whate'er you do, That duty spreads the smoothest pillow : And ne'er the hand of friendship spurn, But trust, and man will trust in turn

Some men there are who deem it good In trade to overreach a brother; And some who would not, though they could Upraise a hand to help another; They deem not, though convulsions wide May show the earth by danger shaken, That still, of hearts unjust through pride, A dark and true account is taken : Kingdoms may quake, and thrones may fall, But God is looking over all.

Oh ! join not, then, the strifes of men. But hourly show, by waxing kinder, That ye have reached the moment when Reason no more is growing blinder ! And though ye hope that time should yield A change for each benighted nation. To fling the seeds of reformation; But sow them first in hearts at home,

Then trust in God, and fruit will come.

From the Commonwealth VERITAS. Let loose the blood-hounds !

What's the matter? A starving wretch hath stolen bread-Six mouths at home remain unfed : One in a corner lieth dead. Let loose the blood-hounds! Let loose the blood-hounds ! What's the matter ?

A fair young girl on life's highway, By a false light hath gone astray; Not fast enough life ebbs away. Let loose the blood-hounds Let loose the blood-hounds!

What's the matter? A man hath dared to take his birthright Beneath the sheltering wing of night-Onward he speeds his hasty flight. Let loose the blood-hounds Chain up the blood-hounds!

Work is over. Sin and misrule are holding riot-Virtue and truth lie very quiet, Long kept upon a meagre diet. Chain up the blood-hounds !

From the Salem Gazette. ON THE NEBRASKA BILL An Eden land, an Eden in the West,

Where once the Indian roamed erect and free: Where now their few and weary tribes find rest, Shall it be blasted, cursed by slavery ? Our plighted faith to the red man was given, That there should be th' asylum of his race; Our vow to Afric's sons is writ in heaven. And shall we thus fair Freedom's name disgrace O plant not then the poisonous upas there, Nor heed the subtle serpent's guileful speech; But rather bid all races come and share, And Freedom's gospel to the nations teach: That unborn millions there may learn its name, And the glad tidings through the world proclaim.

DEATH.

Death is here, and death is there, Death is busy everywhere, All around, within, beneath, Above, is death-and we are death. Death bath set his mark and seal

On all we are, and all we feel, On all we know, and all we fear. First our pleasures die-and then Our hopes, and then our fears-and when

These are dead, the debt is due,

Dust claims dust-and we die too. All things that we love and cherish Like ourselves, must fade and perish; Such is our rude mortal lot-Love itself would, did they not .- SHELLEY.

THE LIBERATOR.

A DISCOURSE.

OCCASIONED BY THE NEBRASKA BILL

BY CHARLES E. RODGES, Minister of the First Parish in Barre, Mass. DANIEL XL: 11 AND 27.

And the king of the south shall come forth and fight with the king of the north.

And both these kings' hearts shall be to do mischief, and they shall speak lies at one table; but it shall not prosper, for yet the end shall be at the time appointed."

We are to-day, friends, in the midst of another of those periods of strong excitement in regard to slavery, land, of whatever political faith, or even a single so-called religious journal, without finding more or less matter in relation to the measure now pending in our National Congress. And this general excitement, swal-lowing up every other question throughout the country, proves one thing, (and I wish it proved more than it does,) it proves the superior and surpassing interest of the provest question of human freedom or human sixty in it, and the erection, in 1812, of the slave State of Louisiana. That was the fourth step. The fifth step was the carrying of slavery west of the Mis-sissippi, and inaugurating slavery into the Constitution slavery. It shows us that men are thinking of this more than their actions would lead us to suppose. And that, however concealed, silenced, or suppressed by the selfishness of trade, and the monstrous and unhappy tyranny of political ambition, and political associations, nevertheless, the utterance of a single word upon the subject is sufficient to call out the slumbering feelings of us all. So now we are all awake. I wish I could feel that we are in earnest too, upon the present issue,-the question of the admission of slavery to a vast territory, from which, by mutual and solemn compact, it is forever prohibited. It is not my purpose now to discuss this special issue

to argue against the positions assumed in support of what is called the Nebraska bill. It does not need, nor does irdeserve to be met with the dignity of argument. If, however, that is needed by any, there are speeches enough, and too many, floating everywhere through the land, some of which most of you probably have read, or if you have not, can read at your leisure. I hardly or distress myself about, compared with the infinitely think, were I a member of that body in which this discussion is now going on, that I should condescend to enter into an argument on the merits of this question, of the abrogation of a compact clear as light, and sanctioned by more than thirty years of undisturbed existence. It is a waste of words, and of valuable time, principle at the root of all, shall there one slave exist, and of the public money. The money which it will and shall the right to hold a single soul in bondage cost, before this discussion is ended, to prove that No be sanctioned by a single voice? Shall the everlasting does not mean Yes! would feed and clothe the misera- fact be denied, that every man has an inalienable ble and destitute in our own country, or all Ireland, or right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness? both together. It is clear to my mind, that there is no When shall we learn, that this is the great question on question about the matter at all. Nobody believes that which hang all the rest, and that granting this, you any of all this talk about one compromise undoing must perforce yield the rest? This first fatal admiss another, means anything. No one believes that there leads to all that has followed; to all that will follow is anything in that. The people don't believe it; the When we see this clearly, and are moved by it as we President, Cabinet and Congress don't believe it; Mr. should be, then, and not till then, will something be Douglas doesn't believe it He knows better. He is attempted that gives promise of success in arresting and simply doing as others before him have tried to do, and exterminating the system. We are wasting time, dissifailed, as he must fail, namely, to ride into the Heaven pating our energies, and, worse than all, furning the of the Presidency on some infamous compromise or con- Anti-Slavery sentiment of the country away from the cession to Slavery. I say there is nothing in all this vital issue, by these frequent and unavailing measures talk of Mr. Donglas and his friends, but talk. The for the restriction of slavery within its present limits. real question is not, whether the Missouri Compromise Half measures are usually unavailing, and most disasis annulled, but whether slavery shall cover and destroy trous to the cause they would promote. So it is here. this country. The Nebraska bill stated in simple terms This simple striving to fix limits to a system, which is this: We of the South want that territory to breed all experience, and the very system itself, show can and pasture, and work our human cattle in, and to not prove effectual. The inherent necessities of slavery give us still greater political ascendency. We want it, demand and must have room for expansion. It will and knowing what poltroons and cowards you boastful cross rivers and seas; will cover mountain, plain and freemen at the North are, we expect to have it; and you valley, and exist wherever human foot can plant itself may help yourselves if you can. And the chivalric and and live. You might as well try to stay the flames of a courteous Southern gentlemen in Congress express themselves pretty plainly in this direction. We have been 'whipped in' before, what antecedents

have we to give us hope that it will be otherwise now man in the United States believes that any breach has party, something might be effected by imprisoning the been made in the bargain struck in 1820, knowing the system within narrow limits, and see it gradually dewhole thing to be a piece of political knavery and false- stroyed, as men, smothered and consumed in burning hood, I have nothing to say in argument against it. My houses. But it is too late for that now. The tim purpose is, to draw what lessons of usefulness we may has passed. That should have been done before the opfrom this proposed measure, in the way of retrospect pressor got Louisiana and Arkansas and Kentucky and and prospect. I mean to go behind the proposition to Missouri and Florida and Texas, with its four prospecthat which causes it to be seriously made, and which tive States, and the vast territory wrested from helpless country, but strong assurance of ultimate success. you have already granted. It has had all it wanted; And that which causes such propositions to be made, it will have all it wants, so long as Politics, and not which sustains them, enforces them, and finally estab- Eternal Right, controls our action. Strive to make it lishes them as positive and irrepealable fact, is Slavery, as it is made, a purely political question, and you have constitutionally established in these States in the begin- not the slightest shadow of a chance of even final suc ning, and since that fatal grant, spreading like some cess. So long as men love office, and so long as the malignant pestilence to blast new lands, and forever mass are willing tools of office-seekers and party lead ruling the entire country with a despotism, to which ers, so long will everything be sacrificed, to win South that of the Russian Czar is as gentle as the sway of ern votes; for it is too evident a fact to mention, that some girl-crowned queen of May. It is utterly useless the price of political ascendancy is subserviency to the to deny this fact, or to blind our eyes to its awful and South. We all know that her votes can turn the scale inevitable results. The question then, before us now, for either party, and that what she asks is not, whether is not whether territory, capable of making nine or ten men are Whigs or Democrats, but whether they are for States as large as Ohio, shall, in spite of express pro- or against slavery. So, it matters not whether it be vision to the contrary, be yielded to the South. It is more than that. It is whether slavery is again and forever dent Pierce, if they are only for the South. That is the grea to ask and receive, and rule the people, the legislation, question, that is the only question asked. And, knowing and the religious sentiment of the country. The ques- this, Northern men go to Baltimore Conventions, and tion to be settled now, or one day, is not Nebraska, but each party strives to outbid the other in truckling to the entire question whether freedom or slavery is to exist. the great King-maker. All party distinctions are put We may compromise and compromise, be false, falter, out of sight, and each says, Trust us, O South, more and yield, little by little, to the greedy demands of the than the other, for we are wholly thine! Not only dark demon, and thus only postpone, not avert, the then, I repeat, is any remedy hopeless, sought for it coming of that final issue. Shall this land be a land of political strife and partial measures; but, by confining freemen or of slaves? For to that we must come one your efforts to such measures and such means, you ar day. The two principles of freedom and of slavery cannot dwell together under the same roof. One must from the real issue, the only hope of freedom, namely yield. You must either expel the demon, or the demon not the attempted restriction, but the abolition of the will expel you. You may feed it as that mother, hur- infernal system of oppression. Men must in time learn rying in the darkness through the wintry wilderness of this, if they are not blinder than Troglodites. Has not a Russian wood, who cast child after child from her the past amply proved this? Let us open our eyes, sledge, to arrest, for a few awful moments, the horrid then, and see. How is it, that we discern not this chase of famishing wolves behind, and was reserved time! only for a death of just but terrible retribution herself. Do we need further compromises, further revelation So you may give Missouri, and Kentucky, and Florida, to tell us what is the spirit of the North, and what the and Texas, in bloody and inhuman war, and the terri- spirit of the South? Do we not already know that the tory so acquired, and a fugitive slave law, and all the North has always faltered, and lowered the neck; that rest to slavery, but the hungry jaws soon devour what she is timid and servile, and a great coward, talking you have thrown to them, and are pursuing you for and resolving, and protesting, and ever yielding her more. They have had all they asked before, and now principles, her honor, her everything worthy in the they claim what, by their own consent, was yielded to sight of God and a just humanity? And do we not freedom. Give them Nebraska, and will that fill the know the spirit of the South, its energy, its resolute capacious stomach of the fiend ?- will be then be satis- and determined purpose, its entire concentration upon fied? No more than in the past; for slavery stands this one point, the perpetuation and extension of her like the devil in the infernal regions of the Italian poet, 'peculiar institution'? She cares for nothing else. through whose horrible jaws all must pass. This, then, Nothing else is worthy or respectable, and she respect is the question for us to settle. It is absurd, pitiable, nothing which interferes with this. Stipulations, com wicked, weak, to compromise and concede, and try to promises, compacts, the rights of men, the will of God keep peace with a system, which, by its own inherent are broken, trampled under foot, denied, that the breednecessities, must and will be forever claiming more and, ing and brutalizing human beings in cruel bondage, more. When will the North, with its braggart liberty may be secured to them and their heirs forever. S and wordy love of independence, religion and right, now, after thirty-three years of quiet acquiescence in an learn this ! If not now, I fear not never. Just num- agreement, by which she got two slave States, and the ber the concessions already made, and witness the re- North a wilderness of useless and inaccessible land, to sult, -concessions, each one of which was to be a final- this day, almost uninhabited territory-now she comes ity, each one of which was to settle the disturbing and says, I must have that too. When we promised question, give peace and secure the Union. When shall never to ask for those acres, they were valueless, and

Number, then, the concessions of the North; just my. But, I must say, I am not at all surprised. We review the progress of the slave power, and judge what needed not the mantle of the prophet to foresee it all, room we have for hope, founded on past experiences, and the more that must follow, if things remain as they And I quote this summary of eventful epochs, from a are. If the North had said flatly, in 1820, We will not noble speech of a noble man in Fancuil Hall, a few compromise ; rage ! threaten ! dissolve the Union, days since :-

dence—the idea of freedom in the Federal Counsels has prevailed against slavery. One was in 1787, when it was decreed that freedom should be perpetual in the region called the Northwest Territory; that slavery should never be there, nor in the States thence made, save as a legal punishment for crime. That was the one step. The other was in 1808—the slave-trade—the foreign, alas! and not the domestio—was annihilated, and as our fathers supposed, for ever. Those were two triumphs for the principles of freedom over the principles of slavery; but since that, the power of slavery has been constantly advancing, and it has continually triumphed. Nine times has it been brought into collision with the principle of freedom, and nine times has the principle of freedom withdrawn, and slavery occupied the field triumphant, and planted its banner there. First, in 1788, it inaugurated slavery into the Constitution of the United States. I know my Free Soil brether differ from me in this matter, and I shall be glad when they demonstrate that there is no slavery in the Constitution of the United States. The these periods of strong excitement in regard to slavery, when they demonstrate that there is no slavery in the of which we have already seen so many, and of which, we shall probably, judging from past experience and the existing state of the public conscience, see yet many more. You cannot open a newspaper in our this country into soil not embraced within any one of the country into soil not embraced power to emancipate a single slave. The nex the annexation of Texas, the inauguration of slavery there, putting it into its Constitution, and admitting Texas as a State. That was in 1845. The next was the Mexican war, and the acquisition of an immense territory sequired by our blood, purchased by our wickedness, and desecrated by the foot of slavery. The last step was the Compromise of 1850—it was the Fugitive Slave bill—the establishment of slavery in New Maxica and Iliah, and in paying ten millions of dollars. tive Slave bill—the establishment of slavery in New Mexico and Utab, and in paying ten millions of dollars to slaveholding Texas, in order to give her additional power to make fetters, and rivet them upon the feet of Judging from the past, then, Lask again, what may

we expect as the issue of the pending measure? Which way will Nebraska go? From my own point of view, I must confess, that so far as the mere matter of a farther extension of slavery goes, I see little to tremble at nore important question, therein involved, of a farther postponement of the great day of emancipation. Of what consequence is it, whether a few thousan more human beings are bred or stolen, to toil and die under the lash in Nebraska, compared with the great burning forest with wooden fences. Your only hope is in extinguishing the fire itself.

True, if Northern men were honest, and loved principle and served it, as they love and serve wealth, and Feeling then as I do, about this bill, assured that no station, and popularity, and office, and the success of ives it not only power to stand up boldly before the Mexico. Slavery can live for many generations on what Whig President Taylor, or aDemocratic (so called) Presi

we see through this glaze, transparent as the clear air no one wanted them. Now the prospective certainty is, of a Northern winter, that a Union which demands that one day they will be populated, and become parts such concessions, and so much iniquity, is not worth of the Union. And we must have them, to secure our political supremacy. Men are surprised at this infayou will ! but not one other State shall be surrendered to

braska bill; there is nothing of fanaticism in this. But just this-That the time for compromise and confor better hang their heads and be silent now; for they will unspeakable. be as much, and more politicians, in their discoursing on Nebraska, than if they had denounced slavery itself as whose religion is love, whose law is, Do unto others as a wilful and direct infraction of the will of the Almighty, ye would that others should do unto you, and who came and an insult to the religion founded on His word. And to break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free. As I could not but think of this the other day, when I re- his followers, live his law! Obey his precepts! Insult ceived a circular from ministers of Boston, requesting not his sacred memory, his sorrows and his sufferings my signature to a protest against the Bill now before for the truth, by an unmeaning adoption of his name Congress, and urging the propriety of mingling in my while you forget his spirit. Insult not the majesty of petitions to the Supreme Disposer, frequent requests that the universal God and Father, by a reverence which rethis evil might be averted.

But, friends, there has been talk enough, 'tis time union of a few petty States, crowded with iniquity which for action. It is too well known how much our chatter- the darkest days of patriarchal history cannot equal ing means. We once had anti-Texas meetings, and and which opens a deep of degradation deeper an speeches, and resolutions, and petitions, and very gen- blacker than that of Sodom and Gomorrah. Insult no eral agitation; so that one would have really thought God, I say, with a reverence that places a human cove we were in carnest, and something would be done. Mas- nant, which sanctions and sutains all this, before His eachusetts spoke. Its old Cradle of Liberty rocked with own almighty law. If Nebraska be surrendered by the the tumult of stern and manly voices. Other States votes of false men, bought up by the patronage of a spoke, and protested and petitioned Congress, and yet wicked government, and the vast moneys of a repleted exas came, through Northern votes; and then the treasury-if this fair territory be surrendered to the Mexican war, with its robbery and murder, and more dark fiend, it will be well, if it at last teach us, that our territory for the slave-driver; and the law which makes only hope is in uncompromising hostility to slavery us all human hounds, goaded on to the pursuit of poor wherever it exists, and if to the overthrow and exter persecuted fugitives, by the whole might of government mination of that, it leads us to 'pledge our lives, ou and the terror of the law.

And now comes another of the lisnes; and we are again speaking, and petitioning, and protesting. And w much effect will it all have? Like the boy in the The parchment wall that bars us from the least of hu fable, we have cried wolf so often, that the South do not believe there is any wolf about us, and have no fear. They have the penetration of old birds, and are not to be frightened by a scarecrow. So I say again While pity's burning flood of words is red-hot in the breast? and again, and let it be dwelt upon forever, until men feel the truth, that the only course left us is, to ACT ourfeel the truth, that the only course left us is, to ACT our-duties first, selves; not alone on the defensive, but on the offensive; The traitor to humanity is the traitor most accursed; not by petitioning to resist the encroschments of the foe to human rights, but by carrying the war into his sod,
Than be true to Church and State, while we are doubly own country. Attack slavery itself! Bring in a bill for the immediate abolition of slavery, failing which, bring in another for the dissolution of the Union, and pass it, and let the South stand or fall alone. And it will not be long before the question is settled. Let them once see we are in earnest, and mean to do something, and Before man made us citizens, great Nature made us they will crouch at once; for they know, and some of their most honest statesmen have confessed, that they could not live an hour separate from the North.

We make a great disturbance, if any man dare say ord of dissolving the Union. But it is the only thing to be done, if we are to do any thing. Slavery will Ere long the great Avenger takes the work from out his never be repealed without. Our present Constitution. hands.' staining slavery, can never be amended without And, whatever disasters might temporarily befall the country in consequence of such a measure, are, before God and man, as dust in the balance, compared with the iniquity and misery of the system, and of the Pittsburgh Saturday Visiter, he saysthe terrible prostitution of all that is noblest in us of North; and though they threaten us with dissolution untry have confessed it. At the time Mr. presented a petition for the dissolution of the Union. and during a debate on a resolution to censure him for so doing, Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, said :-

'They (the South) were the weaker portion, were in the minority. The North could do what they pleased with them; they could adopt their own measures. All he asked was, that they would let the South know what those measures were. One thing he knew well, that the State, which he in part represented, had, perhaps, And why?

Because he knew that, to dissolve the Union, and separate the different States composing this Confederacy, making the Ohio River and Mason and Dixon's line the boundary line, he knew as soon as that was done, slavery was done in Kentucky, Maryland, and a large portion of Virginia, and it would extend to all the States south of this line. The dissolution of the Union was the dissolution of Slavery. It had been the common practice for Southern men to get up on this floor, and say, 'Touch this subject, and we will dissolve the Union as a remedy.' Their remedy was the destruc-tion of the thing which they wished to save, and any sensible man could see it. If the Union were dis-

And Mr. Arnold, of Tennessee, used similar language as follows. He said .

The Free States had a majority of 44 in that House. 'The Free States had a majority of 44 in that House. Under the new census, they would have 53. The cause of the slaveholding States was getting weaker and weaker, and what are they to do? He would ask his Southern friends, what the South had to rely on, if the Union were dissolved? Suppose the dissolution could be peaceably effected, (if that did not involve a contrabe peaceably effected, (if that did not involve a contra-diction in terms,) what had the South to depend upon? tips of his fingers, then folded his arms with an All the crowned heads were against her. A million of air of—'You are done for.' All the crowned heads were against her. A million of slaves were ready to rise and strike for freedom at the first tap of the drum. If they were cut loose from their friends at the North, (friends that ought to be, and without them the South had no friends,) whither were tant, or struck dumb with the profundity of his they to look for protection?. How were they to sustain an assault from England or France, with that cancer at maintaining the Union.

And this, friends, is the simple truth. Every honest man, every man with the least spark of intelligence, knows that there could be no more radical and effectual abolition measure than this dissolution. Every man knows, Mr. Webster and a host of others to the contrary notwithstanding, that this proposition will never sober-ly come from the South, for it would be suicidal to tal receipts of his own lecture. This was a set-off notwithstanding, that this proposition will never soberwhat she considers her interest. The hope of Slavery rests on the existence of the Union as it is, with present restrictions on any proposition for amending the Constitution; and yet, Northern men are frightened into yielding Courier de la Drome, a very interesting story about everything to the South, with this threat of retreating from a woman who has excited much interest at Valence. tion; and yet, Northern men are frightened into yielding the confederacy. Slavery will rule, if it can. It will have The name of the woman is Hypsen, by birth a Prus no regard to any plighted faith, to any claims of conscience or honor, that stand in the way of self-aggrandizement. So now it is, that the South will have Nebraska. And as my last words to you on the tremendous evils of this despotism—as the final conclusion of the for a young man of about twenty or twenty-two ways the matter the distance of indepent research to a young man of about twenty or twenty-two whole matter—the dictator of judgment, reason and conmeasures, and plant yourselves boldly, uncompromisingover her husband—whom she described as her father ly, on this declaration : Slavery shall be extinguished, abolished unqualifiedly and forever! We will not re- ed off as her brothe abolished unquantiedly and forever: We will not recognize any thing that wars with right, and the eternal
will of the eternal God. We will labor for that abolition, though the over-estimated union of discordant
States be sundered; for in that, we see the only available issue from this gulf of hell. We may say, with the

anew, ere this, on the North's own terms, for the South | ye shall be broken in pieces; take counsel together could not and can not exist an hour without the North, and it shall come to nought; speak the word, and it shall come to nought; speak the word, and it shall not stand; for God is with us; for the Lord in sentiment of humanity, and the Providence of God. But structed me that I should not walk in the way of this it was not so; the South has threatened, and the North, people, saying—Say ye not a confederacy to all them like a weak mother yielding to a headlong child, has to whom the people shall say, A confederacy; neither again and again made her fatal concessions.

In view of all things, it is amusing and yet painfully as I read it, is the lesson which the Nebraska bill should humiliating to witness the great fever of excitement teach us : Not simply to resist the measure, with us which now prevails among us, at the proposition to an- less remonstrance, and a popular agitation, which has nul the ancient league. It is quite popular and respec- been so often repeated that it has no longer, if it ever table, in the free States, now, to be opposed to the Ne- had, any effect. No! not this, but a sterner lesson far how much genuine and persistent love of liberty there has passed, and that our only hope for a future of free is in it, we might learn, was not this breach of faith to dom and justice depends upon our carrying the war of complain of. Had the territory never been pledged by principle against the very life of the system itself, and solemn compact to freedom, how many voices would be declaring, that come what will, commercial distress, dumb-how much of this agitation would be hushed ! stagnation of trade, or even rupture of this Union, slave But the cautious, compromising anti-slavery spirit, ry must and shall be destroyed. Then, and not till then which never makes a sign at any mere assault on Free- will there be stability and safety. Then, and not dom, is now venting itself through the safety-valve of till then, will there be, what now it is so hard to find, a broken faith. So now, journals, which a little while North, true and truly free. I make no appeal to you ago condemned all agitation on the subject, and de- as politicians, but I appeal to you as men and women sunced as fanatics, infidels, meddlers in politics, pro- as husbands and wives, as fathers and mothers, who fine fanity of the sacred office and sanctuary, ministers who in these sacred ties the blessedness of life. Pity, and said a word against the iniquity of slavery, are calling strive for those with whom these ties are ruptured a upon the pulpit to speak against this measure. But, I the will of heartless men. Pity, and work for those think those ministers who have never spoken before, had who are the victims of hourly lust, the lash, and woes

> I appeal to you as the professed followers of Him members not His presence, and places the constitutional fortunes, and our sacred honor.'

Are we pledged to craven silence? O, fling it to the man kind. That makes us cringe and temporise, and dumbly stand

Though we break our fathers' promise, we have nobler

Man is more than Constitutions; better rot beneath the

We owe allegiance to the State, but deeper, truer, more To the sympathies that God has set within our spirit'

Our country claims our fealty; we grant it so, but then

'Tis ours to save our brethren, with peace and love to Their darkened hearts from error, ere they harden ther to sin;
But if man before his duty with a listless spirit stands,

REV. MILTON BRAMAN. In a recent letter from the Honesdale corresponden

I have already spoken of Mrs. E. O. Smith's lec feeling and motive, which our Union as it is fosters and trees, and the favor with which they met. Her creates. The South, I say, cannot exist without the appearance here disabused the public mind effect-north; and though they threaten us with dissolution unly. People saw that a woman could amuse and every time we hesitate to comply with their demands that woman had a part to act in the reformation of for new concessions to slavery, they would sooner give up all their recent acquisitions, that take that fatal herself useful was no less than her brother's. In step. The more sober and honest men in that part of short, they caught a glimpse of the truth, that she ity of a scene-shifter. Those who were loudest in condemnation then, now seem to have adopted a more rational view of the matter. And although the modesty of the tea-drinking community were sensibly shocked, the restorative administered by the conservative doctors worked a revolution in favor of Woman's Rights. A word of the restorative : following Mrs. Smith.

came Rev. Milton Braman, of Danvers, Mass., a thorough-going anti-woman's rights man. He was recommended by the liberal divine before spoken of, and intended as a set-off to the social heretic,—Mrs. Smith. About one hundred and seventy-five persons assembled to hear this doughty champion of man's rights—bearing the proportion to the au-dience of his fair predecessor of two to five. This was not very encouraging, but Mr. Braman was loaded and primed, and must 'go off.' For an hour he fought manfully and desperately with imaginary Abby Kelleys, Lucretia Motts, Lucy Stones, &c., reminding one of his school days, when mullen stocks and thistles were supposed to represent so many invading Britishers, and hewn down with a remorseless vengeance. He seemed a whirlwind of solved into two parts, the slave would cross the line, and monotonous indignation. So complete was his self then turn round and curse his master from the other control, that no one, not even the closest observer could discover in his voice, features or gestures the faintest indications of the tempest that raged within. On the contrary, his reverence was as calm and mechanical as a school-boy. It was stolid Sancho imitating his master's famous tild against the windmills. Like an avenging angel, he swung down dignifiedly from his exalted posi-tion, and with measured step strode leisurely up to the walls behind which these 'brazen-faced women' had entrenched themselves. He did not demand a

logic, it is difficult to say; but something seemed to have robbed the two-edged sword of his sarcasn their vitals? The more the South reflected, the more clearly she must see that she has a deep and vital interof their points. A few feet performed something between a stamp and a shuffle, while the unfortunate owners moved about uneasily to convey the impression that the movement was accidental.—
Everything went to show that Mr. Braman was not appreciated. The cream of the story is to come; it was found necessary to draw twenty dollars from the surplus earned for the Institute by Mrs. Smith.

HEROIC DEVOTION OF A WONAN. We read in the as also over her young children, whom she pass 'Twice, since the adoption of the Federal Constitu- slavery—the present issue would have never come, and tion—yes, twice, since the Declaration of Indepen- the Union would have been safe; or, if dissolved, framed prophet of old, 'Associate yourselves, O ye people, and last discovered, and astonishment soon gave way

to admiration, which ere long manifested itself a sympathy and donations from all parts of the neighborhood. She herself did not think anything what she had done in pure dictation of her feeling and when at last she was attired as became he sex, all she was afraid of was the inconvenience of the female dress in her daily labor. the female dress in her daily labor. However, work more suited to her sex has since been ampliprovided for her.

A REVEREND JOKE. Theodore Parker and Westell Phillips are both noted Abolitionists, and his are bald-headed men:—the latter is in good sheeting with evangelical churches, and the former ing with evangelical churches, and the former a ostracised from every pulpit but his own. It as Rev. E. N. Kirk is the thunderer of the Congretionalists in New England. A paper was recent handed to Mr. K. for his signature, invoking to the control of the congretion of the congretio handed to Mr. K. for his signature, invoking as aid of men of influence in furtherance of a measure to provide reformatory homes for poor and a graded females in Boston. The Reverend gents man scanned the paper closely, and seemed inclinate to favor the applicant with his autograph, when his eye rested on the name above, and he said—I see a bald-headed infidel there, and must refeat I do not like to be found in such company. Upon this being related to Mr. Parker, he remarks is this being related to Mr. Parker, he remarks a Mr. Phillips:—'He must have meant you, for me know I am a Christian minister.'—New York &

LIBERAL. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is of Beek lyn, N. Y.; Rev. E. H. Chapin is of the city of New York; Rev. Mr. Furness is of Philadelphia Mr. Beecher is Orthodox; Mr. Chapin is a Univ. salist ; Mr. Furness is a Unitarian. facts in mind, the following anecdote will be unio stood. It is taken from the Journal of Co.

On Sunday morning last, Rev. Henry West Beecher gave notice that a sermon would be praced ed that afternoon by the Rev. Mr. Furness. (Untarian,) of Philadelphia, at the Church of Rev. M. Chapin, (Universalist,) upon the subject of Pratical Religion.' He said be supposed some people would think it strange that he, an Orthodox on gyman, should give such a professional to the supposed to the supposed some people would think it strange that he, an Orthodox on gyman, should give such as a supposed to the Furness entertained a different system of theche from him, yet he was right on the great questa of human rights and human progress, and area nently practical Christian. He added that sa men lived better with a bad system of theolog than many men did who had a good one, and tar some men could do more with a jack-knife, than sie men could do with a whole chest of tools,

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